The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLSHED JULY 12, 786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 155.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

Another Shooting Match at Dublin.

The Americans Again Victorious.

More Business Failures in London.

The Difficulties in Burmah Not Settled.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Press Comments on the Rifle Match.

DUBLIN, June 30.—The papers allude to the victory of the American riflemen in congratulatory terms. The *Freeman's Journal* says it looks for revenge in the future. The *Express* trusts the contests will become annual, as they do much to cement the friendship of the two countries. The *Mail* hopes that the result will be a better appreciation in the United States of the Irish character and aspirations.

Another Victory for the American Riflemen.

DUBLIN, June 30.—There was shooting to-day at Dollymount for the Spencer cup, free to all comers. Messrs. Bruce, Yale, Dakin, Gildersleeve, Ballard, Coleman and Canfield, of the American team, and all members of the Irish team and shooting club took part. The contest resulted in another victory for the Americans. R. C. Coleman won the cup, making a score of 47 out of a possible 50. The range was 1,000 yards. Gildersleeve and Yale also won prizes during the day's shooting.

More Failures.

LONDON, July 1.—The failures are announced of Dacosta, Raalte & Co., with liabilities of $250,000, and Kilburn, Kershaw & Co., East India and silk brokers. The liabilities of the latter firm are said to be $2,000,000, but the estimate is probably exaggerated.

The Jefferson Borden Mutineers.

QUEENSTOWN, June 30.—The steamer Batavia, which sailed to-day for Boston, had on board the mutineers of the schooner Jefferson Borden in the custody of United States officers.

GERMANY.

Constitutional Clauses Abrogated.

BERLIN, June 30.—The law abrogating three clauses of the Constitution has been sanctioned by the Emperor and officially promulgated.

Returning a Visit.

LONDON, July 1—5:30 A. M.—A Berlin dispatch to the *Times* says a German squadron will probably visit the United States in 1876 in return for the visit of Admiral Worden's fleet.

SPAIN.

Advancing on the Carlists.

MADRID, June 30.—It is officially announced that General Martinez Campos has occupied positions on the Ebro to prevent the escape of the Carlists from Valencia and Arragon into Catalonia. General Jovellar, commander of the army of the centre, with 18,000 troops, is advancing by different routes on the Carlist leader, Dorregaray, who commands 12,000 men.

BURMAH.

The Difficulties with England.

LONDON, June 30.—It is reported that the latest news from Burmah is not satisfactory. The King, it is said, refuses to allow the passage of British troops through his territory. It is believed this condition will be insisted upon by Her Majesty's Government.

AUSTRIA.

Minister to the United States.

VIENNA, June 30.—Count Hoyosprinzenstein has been appointed Minister from Austria to the United States in place of Baron Schwartz-Senborn, resigned.

BELGIUM.

Amending the Criminal Laws.

BRUSSELS, Jund 30.—The Senate has passed the bill already adopted by the House of Representatives making an offer to commit assassination a penal offense.

FRANCE.

A Contribution by the Pope.

PARIS, June 30.—The Pope has sent $4,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations.

ST. LOUIS.

Steam Tug Burned—Another Horrible Outrage—A Railroad War Impending.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 30.—About one o'clock this morning the steam tug Sam Clubb, lying at the wharf at East St. Louis, caught fire, and after being cut loose, floated down stream, struck on a bar and burned to the water's edge.

Another one of those brutal outrages, several of which have occurred in this county during the past year, was committed about nine miles from the city on Monday afternoon. While Miss Eliza Chamberlain, nineteen years of age, was going from her father's house on horseback to a neighbor's, she was pulled from her horse by a burly negro, all her clothing stripped from her, and most fiendishly outraged and otherwise cruelly treated. She fainted, and lay in the road more than an hour, when she revived and dragged herself to a neighbor's house about a mile distant, where she went into spasms; and her life for a time was despaired of. The police and citizens were in search of the black wretch yesterday, and a negro, answering to the description given by Miss Chamberlain, was arrested in this city last night. The citizens in the neighborhood of the outrage are intensely excited, and swear they will hang the monster if caught.

The St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and the Kansas Pacific Railway have entered into a joint traffic arrangement, to take effect to-morrow, under which the roads will hereafter run trains from here to Denver, Colorado, without change at Kansas City, as heretofore.

The St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad will to-morrow put passenger fare from here to Nashville to ten dollars. This is regarded as a declaration of war between the above named road and the Iron Mountain & Southern Railway and its southern and northeastern connections, and the fight is expected to be lively and vigorous. It is alleged that other roads centering here are preparing to cut rates, and it is expected there will be something like a general war between the Western roads.

POLITICAL.

Iowa Republican State Convention

DES MOINES, June 30.—The Republican State Convention met at eleven o'clock this morning. After the appointment of the usual committees, the Convention adjourned until this afternoon.

Shortly after reassembling the Committee on Resolutions reported a platform, substantially as follows:

1st. The republic is a nation, one and indissoluble.

2nd. Gold and silver are the only reliable legal tender, and a currency convertible with coin should therefore be gradually established.

3d. A revenue adjusted to encourage home industries.

4th. The efforts of the Government to collect the revenues and punish frauds are approved.

5th. The Government should concede further lands to railways or other corporations. Such land should be reserved for actual settlers.

6th. The patent laws must be revised to relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies.

7th. The policy of the Administration in the settlement of the difficulties between ourselves and other nations by arbitration is worthy one.

8th. The Republican party of Iowa endorses a third term, and believes that President Grant's letter to Gen. White fairly disposes of that issue from our politics.

9th. That we demand that all railroad and other corporations shall be held inferior and just subjection to the law-making power, constitutionally exercised.

10th. Endorsing free education and the present system of public schools.

11th. Approving the National and State Administrations.

12th. Cordially inviting all opposed to the restoration of the Democratic power to get all past political differences and unite with the Republican party in maintaining the cause of true reform.

Samuel J. Kirkwood was nominated for Governor, and J. J. Newbold for Lieutenant Governor.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, 1 A. M., July 1, 75.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Atlantic States, stationary or higher barometer, southwest to southeast winds, cool and generally clear weather.

The Rivers.

The lower Mississippi and lower Ohio rivers will rise slightly, and the lower Missouri fall.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1875.

Examination of seph Loeder.

The examination of seph Loeder began this morning. Robert annis testified that in a conversation he with Loeder about his (Loeder's) statement, the latter had told him there was no truth in it, with a good deal of exaggeration; that with regard to the kissing betwe Mrs. Tilton and Beecher, it was cort; that he went into the room as descril, and in coming out saw Mrs. Tilton and echer, but there was nothing unusual in tr attitudes.

Nothing new was stated on cross-examination. Owing to absence of other witnesses the case was adjourned till to-morrow.

Consultation ong the Lawyers.

The counsel for tion were in consultation at the Court onse. Messrs. Abbott, Shearman, Tracy and Hill came up shortly after, and went to the consultation, after which Messrs. Abbott and Pearsall left the building, but wd give no information as to what was prodiing. At 2:15 P. M. the conference broke, but the counsel are still reticent.

At ten o'clock Court house was locked and the jury rest for the night.

Meeting of rthern Pacific Bondholders.

An adjourne eeting of Northern Pacific Railroad idholders was held here to-day. Abo twenty millions bonds were represen. The meeting was large, representing parts of the United States. The objection that have been urged to the provisions in decree of foreclosure were violated by agreement between all parties, which ve accepted by the court. The differen jections to the plan of foreclosure and s, known as the Livingston plan, were bonized by the adoption of a series of andatory resolutions. The meeting clo in a spirit of complete unanimity with a general feeling that the investm in the road would be saved and the road completed.

The Boss" Thief's Case.

The motion for a reduction of the bail in the case of m. M. Tweed has been withdrawn for indefinite period. It is presumed this action was taken on account of Judge Ingraham sitting in the chambers where the motion was to have been made.

ision of Referees.

The refe in the case of ex-Tax Collector Rau, of Brooklyn, have found judgment the city in the sum of $65,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 30, 1875.

Changes in the Treasury.

Mr. J. Gillilan to-day assumed the duties cashier of the Treasury, and Maj. J. W. ver takes charge of the Warrant Divisi Many minor changes were also made the reorganizing of the Treasury service

The amittee to count the funds in the Treast's office will commence work tonight. he commission will consist of Dr. Jno. Bisley, President of the National Metrotan Bank; Mr. S. E. Middleton, of the bang firm of Middleton & Co.; A. H. Diepe of the Freedmen's Bank Commission; H. H. Hervey, Special Agent of the Treas, and Messrs. C. H. Brown, Jno. Pattand T. C. Dickerson, Chiefs of Division in the Treasury Department.

The Treasury Department Reorganized.

The Treasury Department was to-day reorgnized under the Kellogg bill. The salaries all bureau officers and chiefs and assistchiefs of the divisions have been increased. The general force of the Treasury will by this bill, be reduced to the extent of 384 ployes, at a saving, it is claimed, of half million dollars.

THE STORM.

Damage to Railroads in Indiana.

CINNATI, June 30.—The *Gazette's* Carlidge City (Ind.) special says another heavy rain storm in that vicinity, on Monday night and Tuesday, inflicted great damage on railroad tracks, culverts and bridges on the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Railroad. The bridge over Lick creek, near Connersville, and one hundred feet of the embankment, was washed away. The Shoaker Run bridge, between Muncie and Cambridge City, was badly damaged, and forty feet of embankment is gone. The embankment at the culvert south of Lockport is washed away, and the track between Milton and Beeson's, a distance of two miles, is in a very bad shape. On the Delaware & Valley Railroad a large bridge between Beeson's and Cambridge City is gone and the track badly damaged.

MEMPHIS.

The Railway War.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 30.—There is no change to report in the situation as regards the emphis & Little Rock Railroad troubles. Mr. Dow, as agent for the Trustees, still holds possession of the road, and the whole matter will doubtless be trasferred to the Arkansas courts for settlement. President Greenland states that his object in turning the road over to the trustees of the first mortgage bondholders was to prevent the forclosure of the mortgage, and secure the employes their past wages. He also states that he has repeatly attempted to get a quorum of the directors together to take action on the matter, but had failed to do so.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

Verdict of Not Guilty in the Thompson Case—Peter Herdic Gets a Nice Lift from a Jury—A Big Civil Case on Trial.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., June 30, 1875.

The jury in the case of the United States vs. Thompson and Postlewaite, retired yesterday at 1 P. M., and after a short absence returned a verdict of not guilty.

Joseph Hilscher, of Williamsport, plead guilty of selling liquor without special United States license, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs and imprisonment in the Lycoming county jail for thirty days, the smallest sentence possible.

Philip Graef, of Clinton county, same charge, verdict not guilty.

R. H. Chase, Williamsport, same charge. This case occupied the attention of the Court for a good while, and after the jury had been absent for some hours they returned for instructions. Benton Kerr had not understood the testimony correctly and was a little stubborn. After the Court gave the desired instruction the jury again retired, but when Court adjourned had not returned with a verdict. The jury remained in the room until 4 P. M when it was clearly to be seen that no verdict could be arrived at, as there were several stubborn jurors on, and one of the jurors taking very sick word was sent to Judge McCandless, at the Herdic House, of the state of affairs. His Honor immediately went to the Court House and discharged the jury. If this case and two bankrupt cases which are to be tried yet do not take too long, the District Court will adjourn to-day.

In the Circuit Court the case of Benson vs. Peter Herdic was resumed and concluded. The suit it will be remembered was brought on ten notes given by Mr. Herdic in payment for water pipes. The defendant alleged that the pipe were worthless, and that he has not only had no benefit, but positive damage resulted therefrom. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that Mr. Benson should take the pipes back, and Mr. Herdic need not pay the notes, but should receive $4,600 damages from plaintiff. The verdict was a great surprise to Mr. Benson, and all parties think that he made a sad mistake in beginning the action.

A jury was next empaneled in the case of Geo. W. Warren, a banker of Boston, vs. M. C. Mercur (a brother of Judge Mercur, of the Supreme Court of this State), of Towanda, Bradford county. The action is brought on notes endorsed by Mr. Mercur to the amount of $72,000. It appears that in 1871 and 1872 a company was formed called the Sullivan and Erie R. R. and Coal Company, of which Mr. Mercur was President. Bonds to the amount of $1,200,000 were issued, and when the interest became due notes were drawn and endorsed by Mr. Mercur to the amount of $72,000, and negotiated by Mr. Warren. On trial.

There is no prospect of this Court adjourning until the end of this week, and as all the jurors are summoned on both Courts, Marshal Hall will not discharge any until both Courts have adjourned. Judge Strong is pushing business lively, holding Court open from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., with an hour's intermission for dinner. His Honor is a hard wo-ker, and keeps lawyers and jurors down to work.

The weather here now is considerably cooler and more comfortable than it has been for the past week. JUROR.

WOOL ITEMS.

Wool buyers are now offering from forty to forty-three cents per pound in Washington county.—*Brownsville Clipper.*

ADAM STONER, of Westmoreland county, sheared 193 lbs. of wool from 32 ewes—a little over 6 lbs. for each sheep. The same ewes raised 30 lambs. The wool was washed on the sheeps' back.—*Brownsville Clipper.*

IN the local wool trade there has but little developed since our last issue. Mr. Auld, of this county, we learn, had a contract to fill of 30,000 lbs, and filled it last week—paying as high as 42 cents. Mr. Oaks, a well known wool buyer and manufacturer, of the east, was in the north-eastern part of this county and in the southeastern of Washington county last week, and bought some wool, taking his choice of the clips of that section, and the highest price payed by him was 43 cents. It will not be safe to hold wool too long this year for a higher price.—*Waynesburg Republican.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Coates & Co., auctioneers, of Toronto, have failed, with liabilities of $150,000.

—The paint and oil store of Hunnewell & Co., in Boston, was burned on Wednesday. Loss $45,000; insurance $25,000.

—Secretary Delano has not abandoned his desire to retire from the Cabinet, but the period at which this may take place is uncertain.

—The California Democratic State Convention has nominated Wm. Irwin for Governor. The usual Democratic platform was adopted.

—By a collision on the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway, near Holly, on Wednesday, fifteen emigrants and five train men were injured. No one was killed.

—On the official report of the New Orleans Board of Health a proclamation of ten days' quarantine has been made by Gov. Kellogg against the port of Key West.

—The internal revenue receipts in the First district of Ohio for the fiscal year ending June 30th were $8,055,517.45, being an increase of $615,365.26 over the previous year.

—John O'Brien, A. L. Rylan and Ernest L. Schoereman have been appointed Internal Revenue Gaugers in the First District of Missouri, and Charles W. Lencke Storekeeper for the same district.

—The miners' strike at Hazelton, Pa., is at an end, and work will be resumed at all slopes as soon as they can get ready. It is believed that next week will see the strike abandoned in the whole region.

—A terrific thunder storm visited the neighborhood of Lebanon, Pa., on Tuesday evening. Several houses were demolished or damaged by lightning, trees and fences were unrooted, and the grain swept clear to the ground for miles.

—Geo. Holmes, whose wife keeps a millinery store in Louisville, cut this throat with a razor on Wednesday afternoon. Holmes has been very dissipated, and his wife entered a suit for divorce a few days since. He was intoxicated at the time of the act.

—The St. Louis *Times* newspaper was sold at auction on Wednesday under a sale ordered by the trustee of the bonds for nonpayment of interest on coupons. The bidding was quite animated, and the paper finally knocked down to Col. John T. Crisp, of Independence, Jackson county, Mo., for $131,500.

—The "scalpers" of Chicago have addressed a circular to the railroad companies in Illinois notifying them that they will resist the law known as the "scalpers bill" passed at the last session of the State Legislature. They base this course of action on an opinion of Hon. Leonard Sweet that the law is unconstitutional.

—On Wednesday afternoon Maj. J. Lyle Clarke, a well-known citizen of Baltimore, was shot while seated at the dinner table at the St. Clair Hotel by a young man named H. W. Brewer, of Georgetown, D. C., who was arrested, and stated he was driven to the act to avenge a sister's wrongs. Clarke's wound is not fatal.

ABUSED STREET CAR HORSES.

The Oakland Passenger Railway Prosecuted by the Humane Society and Fined for Cruelty.

There was a hearing yesterday evening before Alderman Cassiday in the suit instituted by Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, against Oscar Tanner, Superintendent of the Oakland Passenger Railway, for cruelty to animals in working a horse with a sore shoulder. The first witness examined was the prosecutor, who said that on Sunday last he found a horse with a sore shoulder assisting in drawing a car on the Oakland line. He considered it cruelty to the animal to compel it to work. Another witness, Peter Carr, also testified that the horse was limping badly when he left it, and that it had six sores, five of which were red and raw, and two of which, on the right side, seemed to be discharging. This comprised all the testimony for the prosecution.

Mr. Robert Arthurs, who appeared for the defense, claimed that the Act of Assembly applicable to the case used the words "wanton and maliciously," and argued from that that the plaintiff could not make out a case because the railway company is directly interested in the good treatment of its animals and that their abuse would be to the disadvantage of the corporation. For the defendant, Geo. D. Walker, boss at the Oakland stables, testified that new horses are always put to blister at the shoulder, and that care is taken of them by applying pads and healing potions to the sores, which are kept clean by the former and hardened by the latter. He said that if horses are taken from the cars and cared for they get sore soon after being returned to work, and that the best method is to care for them while at labor. In the instance for which this suit was brought the horse was blistered. On cross-examination, the witness testified that they had had the horse about a year. He discovered the sore in the early part of last week. The animal himself by the company are required to travel about fifteen miles a day, making three round trips one day and four the next. The evidence of the defendant, Mr. Tanner, related principally to the amount of labor the horses are required to perform. He stated that the cars of the Oakland line weigh about 2,800 pounds each, and the others in the neighborhood of 3,500 pounds. They are supposed to carry sixteen persons, but he had seen twenty in them, and had collected as high as eighty-two fares himself when four horses were attached. A trip of five miles is made in one hour and fifteen minutes. He said that he had seen the stable boss wash and care for horses and that drivers are instructed to report when any of the animals need attention. Gen. Hazen, under the auspices of the Baltimore & Ohio road, and operations be commenced immediately upon its completion.

—An alarm of fire was struck from box 21, Allegheny, yesterday morning, which was caused by the burning of a cattle shed, located at the stock yards, on the corner of Jackson and Buena Vista streets, the property of M. Krause. Loss about two hundred and fifty dollars.

—A crowd of boys on Vine street near Wylie avenue, saturated a dog with turpentine a day or two ago, after which they set fire to the inflammable substance. The animal was severely burned, but a policeman had to shoot it. Here is a case for the Humane Society to inquire into.

—The Local Inspectors of this port report that during the six months ending yesterday 204 licenses of various kinds were granted and renewed. The tonnage of steamers added to the service is 1,463, and the tonnage of steamers gone out of service 839. The loss by fire on steamers was $43,000, and the loss by fire on cargo $20,000.

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—The schools of the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, wound up on Tuesday with a grand picnic. The scholars were attended by all the scholars, teachers and directors. A concert was given in the school building on Monday night. It was under the management of Professor Maloney and was not only very successful but quite enjoyable.

—One of the propositions of the Neshannock base ball club to the Xanthas is that each club pay its own expenses and keep all the gate receipts. That is, the Neshannocks keep the gate money in Allegheny and the Xanthas the receipts in New Castle. The proposal is altogether one-sided, because gate money in Allegheny is a bigger thing than the same in New Castle.

—The suit instituted before the Mayor by Mechanical Engineer Lowry against James Henderson for disorderly conduct, and which grew out of a cock fight on Tuesday at the pumping house foundations, was partially heard yesterday afternoon and finally dismissed at the cost of the defendant. The funny part of the settlement was that Henderson borrowed from Lowry the money with which to pay the costs.

—The work of cleaning out the lower water basin, which has been progressing under the direction of Superintendent Atkinson, was completed yesterday. Sediment to the depth of eighteen inches was found in the bottom of the reservoir and about twelve feet of a deposit around the influent pipe. The only extraneous matter found was a pair of old boots. The cleaning of the upper basin will be commenced this morning.

—A meeting was held in Steubenville, Tuesday evening, in the interest of a new street railway. It was understood that $25,000 will be subscribed as soon as the project shall assume a definite shape, which will be sufficient to build and stock a road about two miles in length. Steubenville has been behind in the matter of railroads, and it is confidently hoped this new start in the matter will result in the early completion of the road.

—The following teachers were elected for the ensuing year in the Ninth ward of Allegheny: Principal, W. M. McCullough; Assistant Principal, Miss Ida Tidball; 1st Grammar, Miss Rebecca Tannehill; 3d and at the finish, E. A. Hamilton; 4th, Miss Kittie G. McKay; 1st Medium, Miss E. J. Jinkins; 5th Primary, Miss Josie Derby; 4th Primary, Miss Sadie Peat; 3d Primary, Miss Agnes Ellis; 2d Primary, Miss Maggie Herdman; 1st Primary, Miss Jennie Calvin.

—At a regular meeting of Pittsburgh Lodge No. 7, Independent Order of Mechanics of Pennsylvania, held Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Worthy Senior Master, H. C. Campbell; Worthy Master, John Eastland; Junior Master, H. C. Becker; Conductor, S. I. Osmond; Recording Secretary, J. T. Jones; Financial Secretary, N. B. Palmer; Treasurer, E. F. Seaman; Chaplain, Chas. Gless; Trustee, (for 18 months) W. S. Gillen; Trustee, (for 12 months) H. C. Bampbell; Trustee, (for 6 months) J. J. Bross.

—Some of the oil dealers complain against the publication of items concerning their business, which occasionally find way into the newspapers, and which they do not sooner keep private. Since oil is one of our staple products, all are more or less interested in the welfare of those engaged in its handling, and, hence, the reporter only does his duty in recording all he ascertains about the movements of the trade, and dealers should be more anxious to give such news than to withhold it. If the scribe does not get his oleaginous items refined, he is not to blame for furnishing them crude.

—Many days ago we told in these columns how a beautiful and fashionable blonde while enjoying an afternoon nap, had suffered the loss of the whole crop of golden tresses vouchsafed her by nature, an unknown person being the scissoring thief. The item proved a great traveller, having, from the novelty of the incident related secured re-publication in most of the newspapers of the country. No objection could be made to the universal publicity of the true narrative, but the reporter who wrote it does feel ashamed that his pretty heroine has been extravagantly done up this week in an elaborate wood cut in the *Day's Doings*, of New York, which represents her slumbering softly in a luxurious drawing room, while a wicked looking brute, gorgeously attired, is engaged in the tonsorial theft. We are sure the picture is a good one as it must have been photographed on the spot, and the busy detectives engaged in ferreting out the robber of the golden locks might gain a fair clue by corresponding with the artist who furnished the sketch.

PERSONAL.

***Bob Grier, it is now reported, has been recently seen in San Francisco by a Pittsburgher, Oscar Schmidt.

***Representatives of the press during their stay in little Washington were indebted to the courtesy of W. H. Smith, Esq., for kind attentions, which were duly appreciated.

***Jerry Murphy thinks he can shoot as well as the American team. He avers his ability to take a Sharpe's carbine and hit a cornstalk at six hundred yards. Roger O'Mara says Jerry means a cornfield.

Variety In Extenso.

Parties who are building should call at No. 352 Penn avenue, and learn the many uses which Terra Cotta ware is made to subserve in the construction of a house. The cheapest ornamenting that can be applied to a building.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

—The Coroner held twenty-three inquests during the month of June.

—The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils will hold a regular meeting this evening.

—On application of Warden Smith yesterday Judge Sterrett ordered the transfer of C. J. Woll to Dixmont Hospital.

—Mr. John H. McCreery was thrown from his buggy on Clifton avenue, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening and severely injured.

—The Water and Police Committees meet to-night. It is probable that Mr. Hartupee will appear before the former and make a personal statement.

—A man named Taylor yesterday had one of his fingers and part of one of his thumbs amputated by machinery in the Allegheny Locomotive works.

—One hundred and thirty-eight Mormons passed through the city this morning, *en route* for Salt Lake City. They left for the West over the Pan Handle Railroad.

—Peter Riley was committed for a hearing yesterday, by Alderman Schafer. The defendant was charged with selling liquor without a license, on oath of Wm. C. Tees.

—A match game of base ball will be played at Union Park this afternoon between the Philadelphias, a professional club, and the Xanthas. It will doubtless be interesting.

—A young man named Charles Gold was captured while bathing in the Allegheny river, yesterday afternoon, by officer McIntyre. He was fined five dollars and costs by Mayor Phillips.

—Deputy Mayor Hoerr disposed of forty two lock-up cases and had fourteen informations made before him during the month of June. Fines to the amount of $175.75 were collected during the month.

—Mrs. Emma Fredericks and her husband John, at whose house so much stolen goods were found, were released yesterday on $4,000 bail for a hearing to-morrow. Mr. and Mrs. Yonker are still in custody.

—A buggy containing a lady and gentleman, was accidentally upset on North Avenue near Irwin avenue, Allegheny yesterday afternoon. The occupants were both somewhat bruised and the buggy damaged.

—Yesterday morning a man named Crookshank, who was working in a brick yard at the corner of Bedford avenue and Washington street, was buried under a mass of clay which fell upon him, injuring him quite severely.

—Yesterday morning the funeral of W. H. Garrard, Esq., formerly of this city, took place from the Union Depot upon the arrival of the noon train from the West. The remains were taken to the Allegheny cemetery for interment, and the funeral was largely attended.

—The thirty-one miles of railroad between West Newton and Washington, Pa., on which work was suspended some time ago, will be rebuilt as soon as possible, under the auspices of the Baltimore & Ohio road, and operations be commenced immediately upon its completion.

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—The work of cleaning out the lower water basin, which has been progressing under the direction of Superintendent Atkinson, was completed yesterday. Sediment to the depth of eighteen inches was found in the bottom of the reservoir and about twelve feet of a deposit around the influent pipe. The only extraneous matter found was a pair of old boots. The cleaning of the upper basin will be commenced this morning.

—A meeting was held in Steubenville, Tuesday evening, in the interest of a new street railway. It was understood that $25,000 will be subscribed as soon as the project shall assume a definite shape, which will be sufficient to build and stock a road about two miles in length. Steubenville has been behind in the matter of railroads, and it is confidently hoped this new start in the matter will result in the early completion of the road.

—The following teachers were elected for the ensuing year in the Ninth ward of Allegheny: Principal, W. M. McCullough; Assistant Principal, Miss Ida Tidball; 1st Grammar, Miss Rebecca Tannehill; 3d and at the finish, E. A. Hamilton; 4th, Miss Kittie G. McKay; 1st Medium, Miss E. J. Jinkins; 5th Primary, Miss Josie Derby; 4th Primary, Miss Sadie Peat; 3d Primary, Miss Agnes Ellis; 2d Primary, Miss Maggie Herdman; 1st Primary, Miss Jennie Calvin.

—At a regular meeting of Pittsburgh Lodge No. 7, Independent Order of Mechanics of Pennsylvania, held Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Worthy Senior Master, H. C. Campbell; Worthy Master, John Eastland; Junior Master, H. C. Becker; Conductor, S. I. Osmond; Recording Secretary, J. T. Jones; Financial Secretary, N. B. Palmer; Treasurer, E. F. Seaman; Chaplain, Chas. Gless; Trustee, (for 18 months) W. S. Gillen; Trustee, (for 12 months) H. C. Bampbell; Trustee, (for 6 months) J. J. Bross.

—Some of the oil dealers complain against the publication of items concerning their business, which occasionally find way into the newspapers, and which they do not sooner keep private. Since oil is one of our staple products, all are more or less interested in the welfare of those engaged in its handling, and, hence, the reporter only does his duty in recording all he ascertains about the movements of the trade, and dealers should be more anxious to give such news than to withhold it. If the scribe does not get his oleaginous items refined, he is not to blame for furnishing them crude.

—Many days ago we told in these columns how a beautiful and fashionable blonde while enjoying an afternoon nap, had suffered the loss of the whole crop of golden tresses vouchsafed her by nature, an unknown person being the scissoring thief. The item proved a great traveller, having, from the novelty of the incident related secured re-publication in most of the newspapers of the country. No objection could be made to the universal publicity of the true narrative, but the reporter who wrote it does feel ashamed that his pretty heroine has been extravagantly done up this week in an elaborate wood cut in the *Day's Doings*, of New York, which represents her slumbering softly in a luxurious drawing room, while a wicked looking brute, gorgeously attired, is engaged in the tonsorial theft. We are sure the picture is a good one as it must have been photographed on the spot, and the busy detectives engaged in ferreting out the robber of the golden locks might gain a fair clue by corresponding with the artist who furnished the sketch.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

Lace Sacques and Mantles—Black Genadine Dresses—Shirred Silk Flowers, &c.

Lace Sacques

Lace sacques will be the popular outside garment for midsummer. The favorite shapes are long, neatly fitted in the back, loose in front, of equal length all around, with half flowing sleeves. It is safer to buy this shape than those with long front and short back, or any other fanciful shape that is conspicuous when the fashion changes. Guipure lace sacques are especially stylish this season. They came in rose and stripe patterns of the best French guipure, edged with lace to match, for $65 and upward. These with jet beads in the meshes are left over from last season, as beads are not seen on new laces. Lower-priced jackets have imitation guipure centres that are scarcely told from real lace, and are bordered with real guipure edge. These cost from $20 to $40. Ladies who are expert needle-women make their own lace jackets. They are the French sacque pattern, with only one seam down the back, and with a row of insertion in all the seams. Large figures and small patterns are most effective in these home-made sacques. Llama lace sacques will be more generally worn than ever, as no lady now objects to wearing this durable lace. Rich women who have fine thread lace sacques or shawls buy a substantial llama jacket to save the fragile thread garment; on the other hand, llama lace is now so inexpensive that it is bought by women of limited means who cannot afford any other lace. The designs imitate those of thread lace jackets, and the shapes are precisely the same—long slender sacques even all around, almost as close-fitting as basques, and with medium flowing sleeves. The prices range from $19 to $50; those at $30 are as fine as any bought last year for $50; those at $25 are very desirable. Merchants say laces are lower priced this season than they have been for many years.

Lace Mantles.

The novelty in lace garments is a small mantilla of the old time shape, with long square fronts and short round back. This is made of many rows of French or llama lace, in rows slightly full, sewed on a foundation of black net. Sometimes rows of jet fringe glisten amid the lace; a full ruche trims the high neck; bows of gros grain ribbon are in the front and back; and narrow ribbons underneath confine the cape at the waist. Those of French or llama lace cost from $11 to $35; those made of real lace, they range from $25 to $50. They are considered especially stylish with black dresses of silk or grenadine, and with light fanciful summer dresses. More matronly looking mantles have large deep caps behind, while the fronts are lapped like a fichu, and passed under a belt; they cost from $15 to $53.

For the watering places and garden parties are white mantillas made of Italian Valenciennes lace, and costing from $12 upward. The pretty, round cardinal capes, so popular with young ladies, are made of real Valenciennes lace and rows of insertion, with full lace ruffles and bows of Sevres blue ribbon with long flowing ends.

The newest black lace cardinals are quite deep, and are formed of alternate rows of beaded French insertion and gros grain ribbon, with an edge of lace on the bottom; these cost $20. Beaded Spanish lace cardinals cost from $15 to $25. These elbow capes are very commonly worn, as they are inexpensive little wraps, easily made at home. They are small round capes, falling to the waist. The foundation is black Brussels net—tulle is not strong enough—upon which seven or eight rows of lace are mounted. The beaded Spanish blonde lace once sold for two dollars a yard may now be bought for one dollar, and even less.

Black Grenadine Dresses.

French lace is used more than anything else for trimming black grenadine dresses this summer. Such a quantity of lace is required for the basque, sleeves and overskirts that ladies are not willing to buy expensive thread lace and have it endure the hard usage that comes to black grenadine dresses—the standard dress of the summer. Moreover, the French laces imitate real thread lace so admirably—even copying their irregular meshes—that it is impossible to detect them except by touch. Next to laces, fringes of most intricate and fanciful design are chosen. These make a change from the self-trimmings that have been so long used, and are still retained for lower skirts, though they are not effective in the plaid, check, damask, Mexicaine grenadines that have superceded plain canvas grenadines for summer dresses. These plaids, checks, and the larger blocks a fourth of an inch in size; those with plain checks alternating with checked are also stylish. It is an unusual thing to see lower skirts made of grenadine. They are almost invariably silk, and the flounces may also be silk if the skirt is needed for other suits, but very many have shirred and knife-plaited grenadine flounces mounted on silk.

Another fashion is that of shirred silk flounces, elaborately trimmed with grenadine plaitings. The grenadine overskirt for very dressy costumes is very elaborately shirred, caught up with long-looped bows of the repped silk called turquoise, and edged with a frill of lace. The basque of grenadine laid smoothly over gros grain like that used for the skirt, without other lining, and abundantly trimmed with lace on the edge, down the front and back in jabots, around the neck and on the wrists. Simpler toilettes of grenadine have merely a basque and deep apron of any of the plaid or matelasse patterns, edged with knife plaitings of silk, and worn over the black silk skirt of some other costume.

The season of grenadines is so short in this climate that economy is desirable in getting them up. Nine or ten yards of grenadine are sufficient for the dress just described. Very pretty qualities are found in narrow widths, of mixed silk and wool, $1.37½ or $1.50 a yard. The deep round overskirts of the simple shape that has so long been popular are worn over these dresses, as they conceal all the untrimmed part of the silk skirt worn with them; others more fanciful have a deep apron, with a back breadth caught up in a row of puffs, and edged with plaitings of silk. Little fichus of grenadines edged with lace or fringe are seen on imported grenadine dresses. Velvet-barred grenadine over a skirt of black velvet, and also velvet sleeves, make a rich dress that will not be considered too heavy for August at the seaside and at fashionable watering places. Colored grenadines and Mexicaines will be more worn this season than they have been of late.

New Style Trimming

The new fancy for trimming white plaited waists is that of embroidering the collar and cuffs with color. Indigo blue or Turkey red sprays are wrought in the corners, and the edges are neatly scalloped. These white waists will not go out of fashion, as they are economical and also comfortable. Plain white ones, however, are preferred, as figured ones are now made in the commonest prints. White Nainsook waists, with plain linen collar and cuffs, cost $2.75; embroidered, they cost $1 more. Linen waists are $4 without embroidery, and $5 with it.

Belts.

Russia leather and morocco belts are again worn. Black belts with chased silver buckles and several joints are most fashionable. An extravagant fancy is that of having the monogram of the wearer engraved on the buckle. Silver chatelaine ornaments and a fan chain depend from the side. More dressy belts, to wear with silks and grenadines, are of plain crossgrain belt ribbon, with chatelaine bow of ribbon on the left side. This bow is a cluster of long loops of gros grain ribbon, and two ends reaching to the knee. Showy wide belts of jet beads and passe. Sashes are reserved for evening dresses.

The Reason Why.

We are often asked how it is that the Boston Clothing Store at 95 Smithfield street, is always crowded with customers, and why its large daily sales are constantly on the increase? The reason why is a two-fold—or three-fold re

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THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 92¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 35f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117.

THE Commencement exercises of Washington and Jefferson College are unusually interesting, and the account of them published in the GAZETTE will be found full and very interesting.

MAYOR STOKELY, of Philadelphia, has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens to be sparing in the use of water, as that commodity is likely to run quite short, if not give out altogether. What is the matter with the water business? It appears to be out of joint all over the country, and is the most prolific source of uneasiness in more ways than one?

THE trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad having expended the amount originally subscribed, viz.: ten million dollars, are now seeking to negotiate an additional loan of five millions, stating that it will require that amount to complete the road. One thing is certain the South needs more railway facilities, as the present roads are taxed to their utmost, and then fail to move the great cotton crop in season. It is to be hoped the amount needed will be obtained.

JOHN BRIGHT is said to be writing his auto-biography, and expects soon to publish it. It would prove a highly interesting work, as he has filled many difficult and responsible positions in his native land, and has fought his way up through much opposition and through stormy scenes. His friendship to the cause of our Union, when assailed by foes from without and at home, has endeared him to every good man who loves liberty and hates oppression. He is looked upon all over the world as a man of great personal influence and with a character beyond reproach.

GEN. SAMUEL F. CAREY, the Democratic nominee in Ohio for the Lieutenant Governorship, is receiving rather rough handling by the press of all parties. He has been on so many sides of all leading questions during his political career that he is repudiated by all classes of every shade of politics. He has accepted nominations at the hands of the Temperance, Anti-temperance, Labor Reform and Know-Nothing parties, and lastly gravitated, from sheer want of any respectable following, into the Bourbon party of Ohio. There he will in all probability remain.

THE strikers in the Lehigh region—following the example of their brethren in Wyoming Valley—have ended the six months' lock-out and gone to work with a will that promises good and permanent results. They are making with the operators contracts to run throughout the year, and from all present indications, the troubles which have so long existed in the coal regions, causing such wide-spread suffering and loss, are at an end. Like all other strikes of this character, nothing has been gained that could not have been agreed on through the exercise of a little common sense.

THERE is no small likelihood of the Hon. Wm. M. Tweed, of New York city, turning up one of these days as a much abused man, and there is therefore good promise of his old love, Democracy, making of him an available candidate for some office within their gift. The only trouble about Tweed's sentence, in the mind of every honest man, was that it was not long enough for full punishment for his crimes; but yet a New York Judge has been found who turned him loose on a mere technicality. Once in the tombs, he ought to have remained there, no matter if the Judge who sentenced him did make a little mistake on the right side.

TRIAL BY JURY, which we used to consider the very palladium of justice and our liberties, is undergoing just now a rather severe strain, if one considers the mockery of a decision attempted to be forced in the Beecher trial. It does not matter much what the verdict in that case may be, the reading people of this country have, perhaps, each for himself, made up his mind fully as to the quantity and quality of Mr. Beecher's guilt or innocence. But does it by appear odd that twelve men should be sent up together until forced against their wills, and in order to gain their own liberties, made to agree upon a common verdict? Should such a course fasten guilt upon any man, or acquit him of it? Justice is hard to obtain if one or two of the twelve turn out of the obstinate kind, at best; but when after a full trial the jury are to be influenced by stories of perjured wretches, and arguments overheard among the lawyers on which the latter's opinions are fully ventilated, the whole thing becomes a farce and a perfect mockery. For our part, we would submit our case, if we had one, to the decision of the bench, rather than risk it to the uncertain chances of a jury composed in part, perhaps, of men utterly incapable of forming a just opinion upon any subject.

THE *Post* tells us "There are two political parties; one the Republican, which has been in control of the Government ever since the war; the other the Democratic."

AH! *But again:*

"If the people of the United States are favorably impressed with this long contrived Republican rule, with its animus and its actions, there is no need of a political change."

We think so too. Further it says truly: "High above all such accomplishments ranks the plain, square honest man, endowed with a proper share of common sense. The country is in no danger when its interests are entrusted to such hands."

We agree again. But warming up, it adds:

"The people of the United States are full of practical common sense, and they can see clear through these political claptraps, and laugh at their inventors. As men of sense they cannot fail to perceive that under Radicalism, and Republicanism, capped at last with Grantism, the country has been constantly drifting away from sound Democratic principles toward the rock of central despotism, upon which we should ultimately split and go to pieces, if we do not now, with a strong hand, take hold of the tiller and turn the ship of State in the right direction, toward Democratic safety."

Neighbor, the weather is very warm, dog days are at hand, and we pray you to allay your fierce excitement. The "rock" surely will not be reached until cold weather approaches, and you can hold on to the tiller "with a strong hand" until after harvest, if that will do you any good; but keep cool, do; there's nothing like it for July and August. We advise as a counter-irritant to your blood-boiling fever that you read a few passages from the refreshing Maine Democratic platform, wherein it says: "A sound currency, *coin is the standard*, essential to stability in business and restoration of prosperity, steps toward *specie payment*, and no steps backward." After that you can look through the various flip-flaps of Western Democracy, wherein you will find your friends in one State yelling "greenbacks for bonds," and in another, "hard money and no rags." Glorious Democracy! What a wonderful gymnast you are! First up one side, then down another, and still you are not happy. That fatal "rock" which you ever try to avoid haunts your dreams and doubtless causes you to wag-gle-waggle. Now, tell us, what is genuine, unadulterated Democracy? What will be its policy if the reins of power are given into its hands? Will it stand by free trade and specie payments, like Maine Democrats chirp? Will it go straight greenbacks, like Iowa Democracy? or will it do like the Ohio untrusted try to do—stand on all sides of all questions at one and the same time?

THE troubles and sub sequent investigations into the Water Works affairs in Cincinnati have at last culminated in the indictment, by the Grand Jury of Hamilton county, of the Secretary of the Water Works Board, of the Collector of Water Rents, and one of the Trustees of the Board, for embezzlement. Other suits are likely to grow out of the gross mismanagement of the affairs of the Water Works, and if Mayor Johnston escapes it will be by "the skin of his teeth." If not absolutely guilty of malfeasance, he appears to have been criminally negligent of his sworn duties. Of the matter as it now stands, he *Gazette* says:

"Public expectation will be disappointed, we presume, that one other person was not included in these indictments. Enough has been revealed by investigation to show that nothing but indictment and criminal trial are adequate to deal with the offenses done in the Water Works administration. The time has come when it is necessary to have it decided whether embezzlement of public money is a crime, and whether the ascendency of a certain political party means license to steal. We are not conscious of any party feeling that would pursue innocent men; but we can not avoid the reflection that, as the Democratic party got the control of the Water Works Board, its character, which had long been high, sank, till it has become a den of thieves. And, so far as we know, the Democratic party in this city, county, and State, whatever it gets into its hands it pollutes."

The Grand Jury also report abuses and a loose system of mismanagement by the Water Works Board which impairs their usefulness, and it is likely they will all resign. The question is not an inapt one,—is it possible now-a-days to get an honest and careful Board of Public Works?

THE cotton crop of the South promises this year a large increase over that of last, while the sugar crop of Louisiana, if no mishap befall it, will be the largest ever cut. There are millions of acres, through some of the best portions of the Southern States, that lie idle from year to year for want of both labor and capital. The capacity of the country is scarcely computable, and the future will demonstrate that nothing approaching its possibilities has ever been reached. With climate and soil unsurpassed, water and fuel abundant, and of the best character, we look forward to the time when the South will far outstrip her former glory as an agricultural field, inviting to all. Immigration is fast turning from the more northerly States and pushing southward toward Tennessee, Texas and Georgia, and with the settlement of all political disturbances, and the removal of all riotous elements from the country, the South is bound to prosper beyond all thought.

There is one element yet of trouble which must be removed wholly before a full degree of prosperity can be reached. There are too many idle and shiftless white men, sons of decayed families whose grandeur and potency fled on the downfall of the rebellion and slavery, and these act as a serious bar on the rising generation, who would work, if work were made respectable. The old prejudice against the freed man is dying out; and in a few years the feeling which took root at the close of the war, of starving out or otherwise killing off the blacks, will be wholly eradicated. With this ought to come the achievement of the fullest hopes of the South, and its true greatness as the producing region of the country *par excellence*.

SMOKY ISLAND.

It is pretty well known to our readers that lying opposite the "Point" there is, in Allegheny, a strip of land, or what is sometimes land and sometimes swamp, known by the several titles of "Kilbuck," or "Smoky Island." The area of this tract is estimated to be from eighty to one hundred acres, and all capable of improvement for building lots, public parks, or manufacturing sites. The ownership of this property has remained long in dispute, and our courts are now about settling that point, the result of which will vest the title either in the city or a company of well-known citizens. Whatever the end of the pending suit in our Courts may be, Smoky Island will doubtless fill hereafter a more important sphere than it has yet attained. Whether it is in the future to be the central point for the railroad termini of this section of country, or whether, as some suppose, mills and furnaces are to occupy its limits, can only be developed after the close of the litigation now going on for its ownership, and can only succeed in the event of the claimants proving title. Should the city gain the suit, a very large and beautiful addition will, in time and at little expense, be made to its parks, rendering that portion of the city largely more attractive than at present. In either event, whether the city or the claimants shall succeed, the long contest will be ended not only, but good will result to the public.

In no other city in the country, perhaps, would so valuable and available a piece of property—situated in the very heart of the city, and in the midst of its populous districts, with a river frontage of nearly, if not quite, a half mile—have been permitted to remain so long in idleness, and in utter unproductiveness. The revenues of the city would be largely increased by its improvement; and if it shall turn out that its ownership is vested without the city, then it is high time the fact should be made known to it, and the proper return be promptly made to the city treasury. For fifty years the title to this valuable tract has been in dispute, and during all this time the ground has remained idle and wholly unimproved, if we except the brief period when the rope-walk occupied a portion of the land. During this time the march of improvement has been diverted from this locality; and what should be the finest portion of the city, by reason of its being first laid out, is far behind the newer districts, because of the utter deadness of all energy or effort at improvement. We hope an early settlement of the pending suit will be reached, and that the question of ownership will be finally ended. The city cannot but be benefited by the close of the long contest.

Now that the location of the new Industrial Institute has been definitely settled, and a portion of this ground has been selected whereon to erect its magnificent buildings, the public should bend every energy, and give all needed assistance toward the completion of this work, as it will doubtless prove the entering wedge toward the improvement of this fine tract of land. Should the city of Allegheny come into undisputed possession, as is now likely to be the case with a large part of the tract, at least, the public will, doubtless, be large gainers, inasmuch as it is no part of the design, nor indeed would there be any authority to cut the land up into lots for building purposes, but on the contrary, an additional park would be obtained at small cost, which would, besides affording another beautiful "breathing spot," for all the people of both cities, add largely to the taxable valuation of the First and Fifth wards of Allegheny, if not also of the lower wards of this city.

A NEW YORK paper suggests that the great falling off in the circulation of the rival newspapers of Plymouth Church, Mr. Bowen's *Independent*, and Mr. Beecher's *Christian Union*, is the effect of the scandal and a token of the popular disgust with "both their houses." Last year's report of the circulation of the *Christian Union* was 119,000, this year 78,000; of the *Independent* last year, 42,000, this year, 35,000; while it is only a few years since the *Independent* was accredited with a circulation of 90,000 to 100,000.

POLITICAL NOTES.

SENATOR JOE WAREHAM, of Mifflin, is favorably mentioned as the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer.

HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING has been nominated by the Democratic County Convention of Schuylkill county for Governor.

THE campaign in Ohio will be opened by the Republicans at Marion, Lawrence county, on July 31st. General Hayes and others will speak.

WHATEVER Mr. Ben Wood may be in New York, he is a Reformer in South Carolina—being part owner of the leading Democratic-Reform newspaper of the State.

THE laws of California make a woman eligible to the position of School Superintendent, and San Diego county names Mrs. Mary S. Sanborn as equally acceptable to both parties.

MR. BECK, of Kentucky, having fairly got into the field for the Senatorship, is called upon to explain his course upon the salary grab. It is astonishing how the people remember that old affair.

PERSONAL.

"UNSER FRITZ'S" eldest son will enter the Bavarian infantry.

MADAME RATAZZI is not popular with her own sex. She dresses too well.

EX-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR HYAMS, of Louisiana, died at New Orleans, on Friday, aged 70 years.

COUNT CORTE, for several years Italian Minister in this country, has presented his letter of recall to the President.

THE list of appointments as assistant surgeons in the army includes but one Pennsylvanian—Louis W. Crampton.

REV. W. B. WATKINS recently "cleaned out" all competitors at a spelling match at Williamsport, and defied all attempts to spell him down.

OF the thirty-two men graduated from Lafayette this year, eleven expect to follow the law, five theology, seven engineering, and six teaching.

GENERAL WILLIAM LITTLE was the author of the poem, "I am Dying, Egypt, Dying." He was killed in one of the battles of the Southwest during the rebellion.

COLONEL SELLERS ought to have been secured by Beecher or Tilton to talk to the jury. He would have "fixed" them in a manner which would have relieved the monotony of the trial amazingly.

SISTER ROSE EVERETT, a lady of high accomplishments, and a niece of Edward Everett, is visiting Dallas, Texas, to take preliminary steps towards the establishment of a convent. She is at the present time Mother Superior of the convent of St. Vincent de Paul at Jefferson, Texas.

MR. SPRINGER'S gift of $150,000 for a new Music Hall in Cincinnati will undoubtedly secure that proposed edifice to the city. The condition of the gift, that $125,000 more be added, is now certain to be met. Of the desired amount, $50,000 has already been raised, and the remainder is as good as promised.

WHILE Mr. Henry C. Bowen and his family were on their way to Mr. Bowen's country seat at Woodstock, his daughter either lost, or had stolen from her, a diamond breast pin worth about $500. He wishes to communicate with either the party who found it, or with any one to whom it may be offered for sale.

TILTON has quarreled with Moulton, with his counsel, and with nearly everybody who has been associated with him or has tried to aid him. The New York correspondent of the *Herald*, who makes this statement, thinks that "Sir Marmaduke" will sink out of sight very shortly; and further, that "the grand eloquence and masterly rhetorical logic of Beach, allpowerful as it was, never could revive this corpse."

THE true story of General Sherman's book is said to be that the Appletons wanted to sell it by subscription, but Sherman, with good taste, but not with worldly wisdom, preferred to have it published in the regular way. They thought they could sell 60,000 copies by subscription, but now they do not expect the sale to rise above 20,000. The author's copyright is half a dollar a volume, or one dollar on each copy of the book solid.

THE 25th of June was the one hundredth anniversary of the landing in New York of General Washington ten days after he was appointed Commander-in-Chief. He was accompanied by Generals Lee and Schuyler, and was on his way to Boston to take charge of the Continental forces. The same day landed Governor Tyron, returning from England after an absence of a year, to resume his place at the head of affairs. But the representative of the British crown and the newly chosen leader of the colonial arms were greeted with popular enthusiasm and honored with military receptions.

MR. JAMES WATSON WEBB is provoked by a reference in the *Evening Post* to Mr. J. S. C. Abbott's account of Jonathan Cilly, into retelling the story of the Cilly-Graves duel. The essential fact in his statement is that Mr. Cilly, and not Gen. Webb's challenge (given because of severe comments on his course as editor of the *Courier and Inquirer*) on the ground that, by the Constitution, he was not responsible for words spoken in debate in Congress. He produces a memorandum from Mr. Graves, setting forth that this was the precise reply made by Mr. Cilly, and giving in detail Mr. Cilly's statement that he took no exception to the character of Gen. Webb personally. According to Gen. Webb's account, Mr. Graves then insisted that Mr. Cilly should put this in writing. Gen. Webb protested, but as he explains, Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and others, encouraged Mr. Graves to persist in the demand. The result was Mr. Cilly's refusal, the challenge, the duel with rifles (selected by Mr. Cilly himself), Mr. Cilly's fall, and an outburst of public indignation that formed one of the potent forces in a Presidential election.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

PARIS papers tell of rabid dogs, rabid horses and rabid cats.

A KENTUCKY girl of 13 prays for a divorce on the ground of protracted cruelty.

IF it takes a week or two for a learned lawyer to tell how he understands the great scandal trial, how can you expect a jury to decide in an hour or a day?

THE Italian Senate has passed the public safety bill, for the prevention of brigandage in Sicily and elsewhere. The bill had already been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.

A BAD little boy in Aberdeen rubbed cayenne pepper all over the back of his jacket. The schoolmaster thrashed him briskly, but dismissed the school immediately to run to the nearest chemist for eyewater.

EVIDENTLY the New Zealander gets nearer and nearer to London. One of the great Maori chiefs, who died in 1849, is to have over his grave a marble obelisk, in the most approved style of civilized fame. Cost of the obelisk, $41,000.

TENNYSON'S "Queen Mary" contains one passage in which realism and suggestiveness are neatly blended. Mary, smelling Cranmer burning at the stake, calls down the pipe to the cooks to shut the kitchen door or be more careful with the frying-pan.

A FATAL duel with pistols took place at Heidelberg, on the 12th inst., between two students, M. Riedel, of Stralsund, belonging to the Germanian Union, Berlin, and another, a member of the "Saxo-Borussia." The former fell dead at the first exchange of shots.

FORTY MILLIONS of the Western Union seven per cent. currency bonds have all been taken in New York at ninety-five and interest, by Commodore Vanderbilt, the United States Trust Company, Drexel, Morgan & Co., E. D. Morgan, Martin, Bliss & Co., Moses Taylor, and others.

AN incendiary fire at Helena, Ark., on Wednesday morning, destroyed the *World* newspaper and job office, the *Independent* office and Burnett's job office, together with the entire block. The loss on the *World* office is $8,000; insured for $4,700. Burnett's loss is fully covered by insurance.

"WILLIAM," observed a Danbury woman to her husband, "Mrs. Holcomb feels pretty badly since the loss of her child, and I wish you would drop over there and see her. You might say that all flesh is grass—that we've all got to go the same way; and see if she is going to use her dripping-pan this afternoon."

THE subscriptions received at Paris for the sufferers by the inundations are unprecedentedly large, the total amount already being $200,000. The list opened by President MacMahon already reaches $40,000. It is announced that 60,000 persons will be wholly dependent on public charity for months to come. The number of men, women and children drowned in Toulouse alone is roughly estimated at 2,000.

GLADSTONE has an article in the London *Contemporary Review* entitled, "Is the Church of England worth preserving?" After summing up the arguments on both sides, he answers the question strongly in the affirmative. He reviews the divisions which have taken place in the Church, and the attempts to maintain conformity by penal proceedings. He declares the enforcement of arbitrary rules is fatal to the Church.

CALIFORNIA, which is always early with the wheat harvest, is already gathering it in the southern counties. A general review of the yield of wheat in that State shows that, whilst this year's crop will be below that of last year, it is not a failure excepting in a few special districts. It is rather to be classed among good harvests; there being no rust and no smut, and the grain being reported from all quarters of good quality.

AN old lady in New York particularly desired that a certain cushion on which she sat in church should be buried with her, and as there was a difficulty about getting it into her coffin it was luckily proposed to cut it, when several thousand dollars in greenbacks came to light. The old lady was clearly resolved that, if she did bring nothing into the world, she would at all events, as far as possible, take something out of it.

THERE is a singular association in Stowe, Vt., called the "Three Score and Ten Society." It has 87 members, 42 being men, and all between 70 and 100 years of age. One associate, Mrs. McMahon, was 100 years old last January. The LXY. Society held its second annual meeting at Stowe on the 17th of June, with religious services, a collation, &c., the sermon being preached by the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Morrisville, from the words addressed by Pharaoh to Jacob: "How old art thou?" At the table the old gentlemen made speeches, some of them very good ones.

THE SUMMER RESORTS.

LAWRENCE BARRETT and his wife are at their residence on the Cohassett Rocks.

MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY is sojourning at Durham, a pretty little village on the Androscoggin River.

TOWSONTOWN, Oxford, Manchester and Deer Park are among some of the pretty and pleasant places in Maryland where people are generally sure to enjoy themselves either with fishing, boating, shooting, or driving.

BESIDES the usual number of invalid visitors who seek Clifton Springs yearly for the beneficial effects of the mineral waters, it is anticipated that the new hotels will attract a large number of tourists and excursion parties this season.

THE railroad facilities to Old Orchard Beach, Lake Winnipiscogee, and other places of popular resort on the Maine Central, have been considerably improved, and passengers on the Boston and Maine Railroad may have their baggage checked through.

UNDOUBTEDLY Maryland can furnish Summer resorts in plenty for her own citizens, and have a little room to spare for outsiders. Within an hour's ride of Baltimore is the pretty little place called Popular Springs, with pleasant carriage drives and ample hotel accommodations.

AT THE foot of Jack's Mountain, one of the Blue Ridge range, and nestling beneath the shadow of grand old trees and wild and rugged scenes, is Fountain Dale Springs, just five miles from Emmettsburg. This is a snug little retreat, and fine fishing is found in the mountain streams.

THE attractions so numerous about the Thousand Islands are to be increased by the holding of a grand camp meeting. Anticipating a crowd, the hotel proprietors have made a considerable number of improvements. The ground on which the meeting is to be held, and which has been laid out into lots, is called the Thousand Island Park. Lots have been sold at auction, and a number of cottages have already been erected. It is thought that some of the people will occupy these during the Summer.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad has just issued a neatly-printed and handsomely illustrated book of 230 pages, entitled "Summer Excursion Routes," containing sketches of all prominent resorts in the United States. It is full of information, such as tourists at this season of the year are seeking, and is sold at the low price of ten cents per copy. No person contemplating a Summer trip should fail to procure and consult this useful work, which can be obtained at any of the ticket-offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

JUST about this time, when every man's pocket-book is reluctantly taken out to settle that "little bill," a visit to Avon would probably be beneficial. It is said that two tumblers full of the waters of its sulphur springs "will make a man feel honest, and he will have a strong desire to pay his debts;" and when he quits the place it is supposed that his mind is so filled with remembrances of the grand scenery which he has enjoyed that he thinks of little else. It is not stated whether the effects of the waters are lasting.

STRANGE CASE OF INSANITY.

Two Brothers Become Deranged After Trying to Prove a Third Brother Demented.

A letter from Wilmington, Del., to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:—On Monday morning two brothers, named respectively Jonathan and William Conaughy, passed through this city on their way from Newark, Del., to Philadelphia, where they will be confined in the Pennsylvania Insane Hospital. They have become deranged within the last few days, and under circumstances that are both curious and sad. These two men are members of a family which, several years ago, on the death of their father, consisted of five sons and three daughters. David Conaughy was the eldest, and upon him devolved the charge of settling his father's estate, which he did with the merit of good management, freeing the estate from heavy encumbrances and leaving it in good condition by careful investments he realized enough to start his brothers in business, and then retired on a competency. He afterwards began to drink liquors to such great excess that his nervous system became shattered, and he was confined in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital. In April, 1873, he returned home, much improved in health, and demanded of his brothers possession of his property, which they had taken into their own hands. They said he was still insane, refused him possession of his property, and forcibly seizing him, sent him to the county almshouse in this city, where he was detained until a few weeks ago. He escaped from there and procured a certificate of perfect sanity from a noted physician of Philadelphia, and procuring counsel, again attempted to regain possession of his real and personal property.

In the meantime two of his brothers, William and Thomas, had petitioned the Chancellor to declare David insane, and on Wednesday last a jury of *De natico inquirendo* was empaneled at Newark. A number of persons were examined before them in reference to his insanity, and after several hours' deliberation they declared him to be of perfectly sound mind and capable of taking care of his own property. After this decision was rendered, Jonathan and William Canaughy became deeply depressed in spirits and gave evidence of their minds being discorded. Yesterday they became hopelessly insane, and had to be guarded to prevent them from injuring themselves and other persons. It was decided to send them to Dr. Kirkbride's, and a number of their friends took them there next morning. While the train having them on board was at the depot, this morning, they had to be handcuffed on account of violent actions. Among their incoherent expressions was one to the effect that they wished to "confess all." Their neighbors think that their insanity is caused by remorse over their unjust dealings with their brothers, but the greater probability is that the disease is hereditary and has been developed by the excitement of the past few weeks.

Recipe for Preserving Meat.

As warm weather has come at last, the following by a writer in the N. Y. *Times* will prove both seasonable and serviceable: There is no good reason why farmers and their families should eat so much salt pork, leaving all the fresh meat to the inhabitants of cities and villages, when the following method will keep meat fresh for weeks even in the warmest weather. I have tried it for several years. As soon as the animal heat is out of the meat, slice it up ready for cooking. Prepare a large jar by scalding it well with hot salt and water. Put in a layer of pulverized saltpeter. Cover the bottom of the jar with a sprinkle of salt and pepper. Put down a layer of meat, sprinkle with salt and pepper the same as if it was just going to the table, and continue in this manner until the jar is full. Fold a cloth or towel and wet it in strong salt and water in which a little of the saltpeter is dissolved. Press the cloth closely over the meat and set it in a cool place. Be sure and press the cloth in tightly as each layer is removed, and your meat will keep for months. It is a good plan to let the meat remain over night, after it is sliced, before packing. Then drain off all the blood that oozes from it. It will be necessary to change the cloth occasionally, or take it off and wash it first in cold water, then scald in salt and water as at first. In this way farmers can have fresh meat all the year round. I have kept beef that was killed the 12th of February till the 21st of June. Then I packed a large jar of veal in the same way during the dog days, and it kept six weeks. This recipe alone is worth the price of any newspaper in the land.

A FLOCK of singing birds took wing from New York for Europe on Saturday. Among them were Mr. Myron W. Whitney, the Boston Basso; Mr. Fred. Packard, the tenor; Miss Hattie Glen, the contralto; Misses Parks and Johnson, and Mrs. Ayer of Chicago.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings.
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Assets, January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock. and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

REVIEW OF "BLACK ROBES."

Third Paper.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I have read with attention the several replies which the author of "Black Robes" has attempted in his *Leader*, to the statements and arguments of "Knox." Having placed himself in a bad predicament for a professed Protestant, and in a still worse for a professed Presbyterian, it is not surprising that he *should lose his temper* in a feeble attempt to extricate himself. For example, he charges Knox with "perversion," "garbling" and "intention to misrepresent." It is true, I did not in every instance quote every word or sentence in full in giving extracts from his book, nor was it necessary. But I defy the editor of the *Sunday Leader* to point out any example in my articles in which I have not extracted enough to present the statements and impressions he designed to make. I would gladly have noted in full in every instance, but for the sake of brevity in publication, and to save labor, omitted some words and sentences which added nothing to his very objectionable meaning. Let us see what he admits, or at least does not deny: 1. Presbyterianism is a human device—for "John Knox (was) its maker." It is no Divine system. 2. "It was his (Knox's) choice to proclaim a new faith." The natural inference of course is that Knox's "new faith" supplanted the *true old faith*, which was of course Popery. 3. "Knox and his disciples have perpetrated for themselves by violence and vandalism, *a fame of reproach*." "Knox was the first of Presbyterians," and a vile vandal? 4. As to Popery, it is highly to be praised as founded in "sublime devotion,"—and "implants saving grace"—it "preaches repentance and faith"—"administers the saving sacrament of baptism"—"the redeeming rite of baptism;" and "its self-denying priests never hesitated to respond to a conviction of duty,"—"but their religion (viz. of the Jesuits) was eminently a religion of the heart"—"love was its cardinal element, and Christ with them was all in all." The Jesuits are called "an illustrious company"—their work "a Christian work," not an anti Christian superstition as Protestants to teach.

But what has the author of "Black Robes" to say in defense? For the most part—nothing! Absolutely nothing! He tells us that "Maker of Presbyterianism" "is the title by which he (Knox) is *historically known*." But whose *history* gives him such a title? Can he name any *historian*, unless it be some ignorant infidel or deluded Papist, who ever gave him such a title? As to the "new faith" which he says Knox preached, our author is prudently silent in the *Leader*. He, of course, cannot find this "new faith in the Gospel of Christ, for the New Testament is nearly two thousand years old! It *may be*, he tells us, that "Black Robes" does speak in *admiring terms* of the Jesuits, because "they could not honestly be spoken of otherwise." It may be! "Very modest person this *Sunday Leader*!" But this remarkable modesty entirely forsakes him when he comes to hold up to ridicule and scorn the persons and labors of those devoted men, who were the pioneers of Presbyterianism in this western wilderness. Protestants admire the labors and the sacrifices of Jesuit missionaries just as they admire the victims of Juggernaut or the fanatics of Pillar saintship.

I pass now to the subjects introduced in my "Second Paper." I there quoted from "Black Robes" and the *Sunday Leader* its profane and scurrilous remarks upon the early revivals of religion, which were in the mercy of God granted to the prayers and toils of McGurdy, McMillan, Smith, and others, and which have so greatly blessed the land under Dr. Hammond and other modern revivalists. Of "the great Buffalo Sacrement" and the wonders of Divine grace exhibited then, and for a length of time subsequently, such men as the late Drs. Elliott, Brown and Smith have always spoken and written in terms of deep gratitude and admiration. It is of such scenes of wonder and mercy that Dr. Smith writes in "Old Redstone" thus: "There are many, we trust, among the living ministry, who would be willing to exchange circumstances with those old ministers, could they possess their joy in the Lord and witness such days of the right hand of the most High." (p. 273.) This, with scarcely an exception, is the common sentiment of the Presbyterian ministry in regard to the truth, reality and saving power manifested at that and similar revivals of that early period.

But now mark the style in which the editor of the *Sunday Leader* treats the same subject. He speaks of "such *excitements* as that which found its manifestation at Buffalo meeting house?" and dares to call them "that hollow show of religion." If they (*i. e.* those *excitements*) were indeed of God and not merely an old Redstone *invention* of questionable character, *why were they abandoned?* He thus ventures to affirm, by implication, that Presbyterian ministers could have such "inventions" just whenever they pleased! yet we are told that "Black Robes" was written to give *true* sketches of its subjects.

Now in view of the case as just stated, how idle in the *Leader* to talk as follows: "The Presbyterian has happily outlived many of his absurd habits and professions of that date." And then he proceeds to talk of "organs and choirs and painted windows"—and in his book he asserts in his usual style at the "square walls and squat roofs, &c., of the early churches, which he says, with a proper idea of devotion" He never seems to have thought of the poverty of our fathers when first setting up the worship of God in this region of wilderness,—and we tell this scoffer that his statement that these mere externals of the poverty of the early churches were regarded by the pastors of that day as "*alone consistent with a proper idea of devotion*," is false—and we tell him further, that if his book and his *Sunday Leader* had confined their ribaldry to these mere externals of worship, no one would have regarded either book or *Leader* as deserving the smallest notice. He says, "the Presbyterian Church has shattered many of its old idols"—but if he imagines that her ministry and membership have the slightest sympathy with his profane mockery of the revivals as those of early times, under our fathers, he deludes himself and his readers.

In regard to the characteristic attempt to hold up to ridicule the denial of our early ministers, a few words will suffice.

Of Rev. Jas. Finley "Black Robes" says: "It was possible, *as he saw it*, to serve God and yet to lend some little allegiance to mammon." "Mammon is the god of riches, and our Savior says, "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." But the author quotes "Old Redstone" thus. "He (Finley) designs to keep an eye upon good tracts of land as suitable homes for his half-dozen promising boys." This is recorded in immediate connection with Mr. Finley's coming west of the mountains, and this is "lending allegiance to mammon" If it were a crime to acquire property for right and useful objects, the author might plausibly have pointed this sneer at Mr. Finley. But the charge of "serving mammon" is senseless. If Finley had become a Sabbath-breaker and started a *Sunday Leader*, there would have been some ground for the insulting language.

2. Of Rev. Joseph Smith, the author with singular carelessness, says: "He was *generally* known as Hell-fire Smith." But this is a mis-statement. The Record of 1802 Redstone which he refers to. "Old Redstone" says this—"*Profane people* gave him the soubriquet of Hell-fire Smith." Such persons as purchase and read the *Sunday Leader*, we suppose will Redstone "Old Redstone" who have no hesitation in violating the Fourth Commandment, and perhaps most of the others, especially the one that forbids profane swearing.

3. Of Dr. John McMillan, the worst that is said by the *Sunday Leader* is "that he was usually dressed like the "Jack of Spades"—an illustration that is exceedingly apt and appropriate to its author, no doubt "with hoots behind and *epaulets before*." This brilliant description, the *Leader* tells us, is quoted from a Presbyterian minister, but who or what he was he will not inform us. It is certainly *Leader*-like.

W. D. Der says: "Old Redstone" truly says: "He was the distinguished instrument in God's hand in effecting and promoting such revivals as have resulted in the enlargement of the Church by the accession, it is believed, of hundreds of genuine converts, and in the great increase of practical godliness; and which have shed a mighty and lasting influence for good on all the most precious interests of Zion and on the general community." But "Black Robes" and the *Sunday Leader* do not follow "Old Redstone" thus far. These they regard as "weaknesses and absurdities." "These the Presbyterians has happily outlived"—"having advanced in the direction of righteous reform."

KNOX.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRUIT JARS,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
189 Liberty street, near Sixth.

Park Hair Dressing Saloon.
Hair Dressing, Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing, in the latest style. Also, Cupping and Leeching, at
JNO. S. WILLIAMSON'S,
No. 190 Federal street, Allegheny City.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

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WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER
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WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
NEW AND DES
SPECIAL BARGAINS
IN
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DRESS GOODS.
At 12½c, Fine Black Grenadines, usual price 25c.
At 12½c, Japanese Silks, well worth 25c.
At 12½c, New Invisible Plaids, usual price 25c
At 8½c, Striped Linen Hernani, worth 25c.
At 25c, Rich Black Striped Grenadines.
At 50c, Elegant Black Silk Striped Grenadines, recently sold at $1 and $1.25.
At 12½c, Rich Figured All Wool and Silk Barages—same quality sold 20 years ago at 75c.
Extra Bargains in Black Grenadines and Hernanis, all qualities from lowest to finest.
Bargains in Silk Pongees, Mohairs, &c.
Bargains in Fine Dress Goods of every description
Bargains in Black Dress Silks, all qualities.
Bargains in Colored and Striped Dress Silks.
Bargains in Dress Linens, from 12½c upward.
Bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas.
Bargains in Black Cashmeres, Tamese Cloths, &c.
Bargains in Colored Alpacas at 25c.
Bargains in Summer Dress Goods, from 12½c to 25c.
Full dress pattern of Black Hernanis for 50c.
NOTICE.---Send your name
WILLIAM SEMPLE
128
B. & B. Federal St.
NEW BARGAINS IN
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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

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CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

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Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, July 1, 1875.

There was a business man of this city to be questioned to-day in regard to the condition of financial affairs, the reply would be no doubt colored by his own personal feelings, and not by a large and clear view of the field from various standpoints. If his business is depressed, he is apt to imagine all others in like condition. If he has a good account at his banks, and plenty of money to loan, with no good paper offering, he tells you money is a drug in the market, that there is no substantial business man who wants money who cannot have it, &c. But, on the other hand, ask a man who has a note coming due and wants a renewal, with no good collateral,—and he informs you money never was so scarce,—that the banks are not discounting for any one, that they are hoarding up their money for the purpose of paying enormous dividends to their stockholders, &c., &c. Both are right. There is no doubt money is and will be scarce for a day or two, until the dividends are made up, and a general exchange of accounts are made. Then, we prophesy that the banks will be as accommodating as it is possible for them to be with safety to themselves. That business is looking up there can be no doubt. We know of manufacturing establishments in the city that have not been running on full time sime the panic that are now crowded with orders, and every prospect of their continuing.

There is one thing in regard to this business revival to which we desire to call attention. We know the cry of the present day from all quarters is "economy." Now, we know it is a good, old-fashioned principle, but there is danger of carrying it too far. We heard a gentleman say yesterday morning that he contemplated building an addition to his house this Summer, but should put it off for a year or two, as he really did not need the additional room at present, and it was every one's duty to economize, &c. Now, if this gentleman would only reflect for a moment, he would see that he was not only hurting the general welfare of the community, but that this course was actually bound to react on himself. Had he built his house as at first contemplated, he would have given employment to the mason, bricklayer, carpenter, painter, upholsterer, &c., and they in turn to others depending on them. In this way business is made active, there is a demand made for money, and be is afforded an opportunity for loaning his at a fair rate of interest.

Stocks and real estate remain unchanged.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	117¼	5-20's 1867	125¾
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	126¼	" 1868—coupons	124⅞
5-20's 1865	117¾	10-40's	117¾
" 1864	118¾	Currency 6's	122¼
" 1865	122¾	New 5 per cents	117¾
" 1865 new	122¼	10-40's	117¾

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen	103	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	15⅝	Union Pacific	96
I. C.	102¾	Toledo & Wabash	6⅝
C. C. C. & I.	81	Illinois	130
St. Paul	33½	Adams Express	99½
Do. Pref	56	American Express	57
Pittsburgh Southern	45½	U. S. Express	45½
Do. Central	69	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	80
North Western Com	29¾	Quicksilver	18⅝
Do. Pref	57¾	Fort Wayne	97½
Rock Island	104	Hannibal & St. Jos.	24½
Clev. & Pitts	91½	Panama	135
Pacific Mail	39½	Iron Mountain	18
Western Union Tel.	79½		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

Penn. R.R.	53¾	Cen. Trans (A)	6
Reading (R)	35½	Empire Do	
U Cos. of N. J. (R)	129¾	A.V.R. R. 7-30. (R)	96¾
Old Creek (R)	30	P.C. & St. L. 7's (A)	77¼
Lehigh Valley (R)	60½		

NEW YORK, June 30, 1875.

Money was easy at 2@3; prime mercantile paper 3@5. Sterling was steady at 486@487 for sixty days and 489@490 for sight. Gold opened at 117¼, declined to 116⅝ and closed at 117. The borrowing rates were 1-64@2 per cent., and carrying 1@2. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,164,000. The clearings were $25,000,000. The customs receipts were $149,000. Governments are firm. Railroad bonds are strong. State securities are quiet.

At the Stock Exchange there was a further advance in values and an active movement in some shares. Western Union stock rose under the success of the loan and was in free demand. The report that the Lake Shore Executive Committee had met, and that the earnings for six months showed 1½ per cent. on stock also created a good feeling. The Mariposa fancy continues to attract speculative interest. The stock sold at 11@11½ per cent. for ordinary and 12@12¼ for preferred. It is being bought by Californians. Western Union advanced from 78 to 79½, and closed at the highest point. Lake Shore advanced from 61½ to 62¾, and closed at 61½. Union Pacific was firm at 96@96¾, selling 95@96¼. Pacific Mail advanced from 40½ to 41½, and after wards fell off to 39½. Northwest advanced to 40¼, but subsequently reacted to 39¾. St. Paul, after selling down to 33¼, advanced to 33¾@34. Rock Island rose from 103¾ to 104. Erie advanced from 13½ to 14¼, and reacted ¼ per cent. in late dealings.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 178,000 shares, of which 31,000 were Pacific Mail, 69,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwest, 13,000 Erie, 39,000 Lake Shore, and 8,000 Union Pacific.

*Government*s.—U. S. Coupons of '81, 12½; 5-20s of '62, 118; do of '64, 118¾; do of '65, 122¾; do of '65, new, 123½; do of '67, 125¾; do of '68, 124½; 10-40s, 119¾; new 5s, 118¾; currency 6s, 122½.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 102½; Tennessee old, 47; do new, 46½; Virginia new, 38; do old, 38; North Carolina old, 20; do new, 11.

Stocks.—Canton, 62; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79¾; Quicksilver, 15½; Adams Express, 99½; Wells & Fargo, 79; American Express, 57; United States Express, 45; Pacific Mail, 39¾; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 14¾; Erie, preferred, 23¾; Harlem, 130; Harlem preferred, 131; Michigan Central, 89½; Pittsburgh, 91½; North Western, common, 29¾; preferred, 57¾; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 113½; St. Paul, 33¾; St. Paul, preferred, 56; Toledo & Wabash, 5¾; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 97½; Terre Haute, 2; Terre Haute, preferred, 17½; Chicago & Alton, 102½; Chicago & Alton, preferred, 106½; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 49½; Burlington & Quincy, 113; Lake Shore, 61½; Panama, 4; Illinois Central, 102½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 23; Union Pacific, 76; Central Pacific, 106½; Union, 106¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 120¾.

LONDON, June 30—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £540,000. Consols: Money, 93 11-16; account, 93 13-16; 5-20s, '65, 106½; do '67, 106½; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 103½; New York Central, 91; Erie, 12½; do preferred, 22. PARIS, June 30.—Rentes 57f 5c.

FRANKFORT, June 30.—5-20s '62, 92½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1875.

The leading merchandize markets continue very dull as they usually are at this season of the year, and present no new or important features deserving of special notice. The grain markets continue dull, notwithstanding the advices from Chicago yesterday were more reassuring, and there is not likely to be any very decided improvement during the next few weeks, as July is usually a dull month in grain circles. The Provision market continues to gain strength, under the influence of western reports, and the indications at the present writing warrant the prediction that there will be an early advance in prices. The general produce markets continue moderately active, but devoid of anything new or important.

APPLES—Sales in a jobbing way at $4.50@5 per bbl. for choice "Russetts" and "Willows," and $3@4 for common kinds, according to condition.

APPLE BUTTER—8@55c ₰ gallon.

BUTTER—The market continues very dull, and with the supply steadily accumulating and a stronger disposition on the part of dealers to realize, prices are weak and drooping; fair to prime solid packed, 12@16.

BEANS—Continue quiet and unchanged; medium, $1.80@1.85; navies, $1.90@2.

BROOM CORN—Trade continues very quiet in this market. A Chicago exchange, of Tuesday, says—A gentleman who has just visited the east states that many manufacturers are almost out of stock, and will probably enter the market to purchase as soon as the trade in brooms improves. At the East a larger area has been planted with broom corn, but the crop is backward there as well as in the West, owing to the cool weather. Dealers quote as follows:—Good to choice hurl, 12to 14; brush, that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 11½ to 12½; inferior brush, 9 to 10½; crooked, 6½ to 8½ cents.

CHEESE—The market is steady, with a very fair demand, and the recent advance is still maintained; strictly prime Ohio Factory, in a jobbing way, 12@12½.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet; Apples, 7½@8¾. Peaches, halves, 10@10¾.

EGGS—The market is firmer, in consequence of light receipts and an increased demand, as is nearly always the case just preceding the Fourth of July, and we advance our quotations to 18@19.

FLOUR—Trade continues quiet, and prices are unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5.75@6.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesota; winters, $6.25@6.50 for red, and $6.75@7 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $6@6.25, and in light stock.

GREEN STUFF—Potatoes in fair supply and lower; $3 to $4 ₰ bbl. Cabbages, $2.50 to $3 ₰ bbl; String Beans, $4 to $4 ₰ bbl; Peas, $2.50 to $3 ₰ bbl; Onions, $1 to $1.50 ₰ box; Strawberries, 10 to 12 ₰ box; Raspberries, $6 ₰ bbl.

GROCERIES—Our New York dispatch of yesterday reports the coffee very firm, while Baltimore, on the other hand, was quoted unchanged. Trade here in the bean is quiet, as the consumption is always light during hot weather. In Sugars, business continues slow, as is also the case in Molasses and Syrups.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	12	Standard B	10¼
Granulated	11⅝	Ex C Standard	10⅛
Powdered	11⅝	Demarara	9½@10¼
Standard A	10⅝	Porto Rico	8¾@9¼
N. O. Sugar	8½@9½	Refined Yellows	8¼@9¼

COFFEES.			
Rio Good	20	Roasted loose	26¼
Rio Prime	22	Java, bbls&kgs	40
Rio Fancy	24	Java, loose	38½
R. Rio, bbls&kgs	27		

RICE.	
Rangoon, per lb	7¼@8
Carolina, per lb	8½@9

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	75@80
Demarara	50@55		

LARD—There is no improvement to note in the grain business, notwithstanding the Chicago reports continue more reassuring; the fact is dealers there have little faith in current rates being sustained, hence they are inclined to keep close to shore. Penna. and Ohio Red Wheat, $1.20@1.25; this season's wheat will not be additional. Oats, 62@63 for mixed, and 64 for white, as we are cognizant of sales yesterday at 64. Shelled Corn, although in light supply, is without any difference of which the offerings largely consisted, declined from an ¾ to a ¾ of a cent. The run of Texas cattle are small, as compared with the past few weeks, which may be attributed to the fact that all the leading markets have been very unsatisfactory to owners, and the decline so great that they must have got a great deal of money. We refer particularly to through Texans, the most of which are in poor condition, and sadly shrunken. The active purchases which constituted the great bulk of the supply this week, continue to shrink in value, and the large offerings of this character is having its effect on good fed cattle, which have depreciated fully half a cent ₰ lb, as compared with the highest figures. Stock cattle neglected, and hard to sell at any price.

QUOTATIONS.

Prime 1,400@1,500 steers	6.75@6.87
Good 1,300@1,400 steers	6.37½@6.50
Good 1,000@1,100 steers	5.90@5.75
Rough cows, bulls, etc	3.50@4.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals from and including Sunday up until noon to-day were but a little over half what they were during the corresponding time last week, but with very light demand, the market, contrary to general expectation, was still worse than last week, and by odds decidedly the worst we have had this season. There has been a decline of ¾ to 1 cent per lb. within the past few weeks, and it is generally conceded that trade was the most unsatisfactory at this time experienced for a month past. Particularly for common stock, which this week has been hard to sell at any price, and as we close our report, there are several bunches of this character in the yards unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

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Good 75@80 ₰	3.40@3.50
Common 70@80 ₰	2.75@3.00
Indiana, as per quality	3.00@4.00
Lambs, 50@60 ₰	4.00@5.50

HOGS.

The market was quite active on Monday, and prices were advanced 10@15c, but since then there has been a reaction, notwithstanding the arrivals were light. The fact is, there are but few wanted, the demand nearly all day Monday this morning principally for, which has just set in, hence trade generally ruled very quiet, and as compared with Monday. New York and Philadelphia buyers are still taking a few, but Baltimore is out of the market.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia hogs	7.40@7.65
Yorkers	7.12@7.25
Baltimore	none selling.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

The following are the receipts of pig metal, ore blooms, muck bar, &c., for the past week:

A Garrison & Co. m	3
Nimick & Co. m	1
Total	5
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.	
Byers McC & Co. m	6
Total	6
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R.	
Caughey & H. m	27
Brown & Co. o	1
Loughlin & Co. o	1
Reese Graff & W. b	1
Lewis G & F. m	10
Pgh F & I Co. m	2
Total	42
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.	
Lindsay & McC. m	1
Isabella Furnace o	2
Jones & L. o	2
Dilworth Bros o	4
Reese G & W. o	3
Total	12
J. Moorhead m	2
Shoenberger & Co. o	1
Nimick & Co. m	1
Byers McC & Co. m	2
Nimick & Coon	10
Lindsay & McC. o	17
Total	65
Isabella Furnace m. s	2
Shoenberger & Co. o	4
Carnegie Bro. o	1
Cambria I Co p	24
Total	49

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1875.

Trade in oil circles continues very quiet, and the market presents but little that is really new or important. Crude was quoted at $1.26¾@1.27½ per barrel for immediate shipment—it has varied but little since Saturday. Refined without quotable change, as compared with yesterday; Philadelphia delivery, 11¾@11¾; Baltimore, 12, equal to about 11¾, on Connellsville cars here.

Now that the Combination is no longer considered in force, our refiners no longer feel themselves obliged to conform to its rules and regulations, and there will probably be an increased volume of business before long, notwithstanding the present position of the market is anything but satisfactory.

The Barrel trade continues quiet and unchanged; countries, $1.10 to $1.15; city make, $1.25 to $1.30.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee	Bbls.
N. W. Stevenson	Central O W	1,988
O. J. Greer	Cosmos O W	777
N. W. Stevenson	Peerless O W	950
O. J. Greer	Riverside O W	465
Total		4,180

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Shipper.	Consignee.	bbls
Standard	Warden F & Co	1,053
Colonial Oil Works	Warden F & Co	359
Livingston Bros	Warden F & Co	353
Wm F Logan & Co	John P Logan	207
Imperial Ref Co	John P Logan	264
Aladdin Oil Co	J. B. Tilford & Co	100
Total		3,096

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The following table exhibits the exports from the principal points in the United States on the dates named:

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Lard, lbs	2,446,256	2,477,755	1,823,703
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*From seven points. †From three points.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 30, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 spring $1.04; No 2 $1.01¾@1.01¾ spot; $1.00¾ seller July; $1.02¾ seller August; 3c higher after 'Change; No 3 88c; rejected 88c. Corn dull, unsettled and irregular; No 2 mixed 67¾@67¾ spot; 67¾@67¾c seller July; 69¾c bid seller August; rejected 60¾c. Oats dull and nominal; No 2 34¾c spot; 35¾c bid seller July; 41¾c seller August. Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—Dull, but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; $19.50 seller July; $19.70 seller August; $19.90 seller September. Lard: dull and nominal; $13.45 spot; $13.50 seller August; $13.70 seller September. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices.

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Bacon, lbs	5,385,294	2,024,556	3,092,562

*From seven points. †From three points.

Cincinnati Horse and Mule Market.

The sales for the week at the Fifth street Horse Bazaar foot up 372 head. Two carloads were shipped to Boston; one car, prices $180@225; the second, $125@200. One carload to York, Pa., prices $125@200. There were besides two carloads made up of light common horses; one to Florida, prices $60 to $80, and one to Greensburg, Indiana, prices $40 to $45.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, June 29.—A fleet, estimated at 65 to 70 vessels, was at the sale-docks in the morning. The receipts were larger than was generally expected, but the favorable turn of the wind enabled the vessels to make a very quick run across the lake. The forenoon were considerably in excess of the demand, but buyers took hold more willingly than they did last week, and about 25 cargoes left the docks during the day, to go chiefly to the city yards. Prices were tolerably steady. Mainstee piece stuff sold at $8.00, and other grades were quoted 50@75c per m ft. lower, or at $7.50@7.75. Boards and strips ranged from $8.50@10.00 for common, and $11@$13.50 for fair to choice. Lath were steady at $1.50, and shingles at $2.30@2.40; extra brands at $2.50@$2.65.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Mess pork dull and unchanged. Bulk meats dull and unsettled; No 1 spring $1.04; No 2 $1.01¾@1.01¾ spot; $1.00¾ seller July; $1.02¾ seller August; 3c higher after 'Change; No 3 88c; rejected 88c. Corn dull, unsettled and irregular; No 2 mixed 67¾@67¾ spot; 67¾@67¾c seller July; 69¾c bid seller August; rejected 60¾c. Oats dull and nominally; No 2 34¾c spot; 35¾c bid seller July; 41¾c seller August. Rye and Barley quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—Dull, but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unsettled; $19.50 seller July; $19.70 seller August; $19.90 seller September. Lard: dull and nominal; $13.45 spot; $13.50 seller August; $13.70 seller September. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1.15¾@1.16.

There will be no Board from Friday night till Tuesday morning.

On call Board wheat was strong and higher; $1.02¾ July; $1.03¾@1.03⅝ August. Corn steady and a shade higher; 67¾c July; 69¾ August. Oats firm; 50c July; 33c August; 37¾c September. Pork lower; $19.45 July; $19.62½ August; $19.73 September. Lard firm, according to condition.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 1 western amber $1.32; No 2 $1.30; mixed do $1.28@1.29; No 1 western red $1.30; No 2 do $1.28@1.29; No 2 Milwaukee spring $1.20. Corn firmer; western mixed 80c. Oats weak; western white 36@36c; western mixed 32@33c. Rye dull and nominally 95@96c. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork firm at $21. Bulk meats: shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 12¾@12¾c loose. Bacon: shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 13@13½c. Hams 14@14½c. Lard steady; refined 13½c. Butter quiet and steady; western extras 20@22c; do firsts 18@20c. Petroleum nominal; crude 5½@5½c; refined 12@12½c. Coffee nominally higher; Rio in cargoes 16½@19c; jobbing 16¾@19¾c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1.19.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Flour dull; extra $4.75@5.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, family, and winter $5.12½@6.00; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5.75@6; high grades $6.37½@7.50. Wheat steady and more active; No 1 Milwaukee $1.31@1.31½; amber $1.31@1.32; white $1.38. Corn dull; yellow 80c; western mixed 78@79c. Oats quiet; white 62@63c; mixed 61@62c. Provisions firm. Pork $21.50@22. Beef hams 14@20c; smoked 13½@14½c. Lard 13½@14½c. Whisky steady at $1.18½. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; crude 7c. Butter dull and steady; New York and Bradford county extras 25@27c; firsts 23@24c; western extras 20@22c; firsts 18@19c; rolls extra 12@15c. Cheese steady; western fine 10½@11c. Eggs firm; western fresh 19c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—Flour dull and nominal at 14@c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; red $1.18@1.25. Corn dull at 66@66c. Oats dull at 34@37c. Rye dull and nominal. Eggs steady at 19c. Butter and Cheese: demand fair and market firm. Oils unchanged. Pork quiet at $20. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; steam 13½@14c. Bulk meats: demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 9½c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear 13c. Bacon steady and in moderate demand at 9½, 12¾@13c. Whisky: demand good at full prices; $1.18, with no sales.

Beef quiet. Cut meats dull. Middles dull; long clear western 11¼c; short do 11¾c. Lard closed firmer; prime steam 14c. Butter—prime steady and others unsettled; western 13@24c. Eggs firm; western 18@19c. Cheese quiet at 8@12¾c. Whisky steady at $1.19½.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—Sugar dull; jobbing common 8c; low fair to fully fair 8¾@9c; prime to strictly prime 9¾@9¾c. Molasses dull; jobbing common at 40@45c; fair 50@55c; prime to choice 58@70c. Flour dull and weak; double $4.15@4.75; treble $5.00@6.00; choice $6.80@7.00. Corn firm; white mixed 87c; white 88@90c. Oats firm at 66@ 68c. Bran quiet at 85c. Hay quiet; prime $22; choice $26. Coffee firm; fair to prime 17¾@18¾c. Pork closed firm at $21.75. Bacon higher at 10, 13¾ 14½c. Dry salt meats: none in first hands. Lard advanced ¾c; tierces 14¼c; kegs 14¾c. Hams firm at 13@13½c for choice sugar cured. Corn meal dull and lower; $3.80@3.90. Whisky steady at $1.19@1.22. The *Price Current* gives the following stocks on hand: Sugar 3,000 hhds; molasses 2,738 bbls; flour 54,585 bbls; corn meal 3,830 bbls; corn 15,000 sacks; oats 15,000 sacks; bran 5,000 sacks; hay 7,600 bales; pork 4,369 bbls; lard 4,111 tierces and 4,746 kegs; bacon 595 casks; hams 609 tierces; dry salt meats 58 casks.

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BALTIMORE, June 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No 1 western amber $1.32; No 2 $1.30; mixed do $1.28@1.29; No 1 western red $1.30; No 2 do $1.28@1.29; No 2 Milwaukee spring $1.20. Corn firmer; western mixed 80c. Oats weak; western white 36@36c; western mixed 32@33c. Rye dull and nominally 95@96c. Hay firm and unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork firm at $21. Bulk meats: shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 12¾@12¾c loose. Bacon: shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 13@13½c. Hams 14@14½c. Lard steady; refined 13½c. Butter quiet and steady; western extras 20@22c; do firsts 18@20c. Petroleum nominal; crude 5½@5½c; refined 12@12½c. Coffee nominally higher; Rio in cargoes 16½@19c; jobbing 16¾@19¾c. Whisky quiet but firm at $1.19.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—Flour dull; extra $4.75@5.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, family, and winter $5.12½@6.00; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $5.75@6; high grades $6.37½@7.50. Wheat steady and more active; No 1 Milwaukee $1.31@1.31½; amber $1.31@1.32; white $1.38. Corn dull; yellow 80c; western mixed 78@79c. Oats quiet; white 62@63c; mixed 61@62c. Provisions firm. Pork $21.50@22. Beef hams 14@20c; smoked 13½@14½c. Lard 13½@14½c. Whisky steady at $1.18½. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; crude 7c. Butter dull and steady; New York and Brad

HOME NEWS.

The Gazette for the Summer.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have the Daily GAZETTE sent to them by mail, by leaving their orders at the counting-room.

Furnished House Wanted.

Parties contemplating going away for the summer, or taking a foreign trip, who will rent their house and grounds to a gentleman with no family, that will take the best of care of their property, will find a good opportunity by addressing John C., box 1026, Pittsburgh P. O. East End preferred

Seriously Injured.

[illegible] of John Scott, who [illegible] ff Bennett & Co.'s [illegible]tvale, had his skull [illegible] morning by being struck near the temple with a piece of iron ore which fell from a platform. The injured man was taken to his home near the works and medical aid called.

Anti-Treat.

The proposed meeting for the organization of an Anti-Treat Society will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the Reception room of Municipal Hall, and all who feel any desire to join it or are interested in the movement are invited to attend. Cowards will not be asked to abstain from drinking, but only to give a pledge that they will not treat or be treated.

Death from Drowning.

A boy by the name of John Jones, aged seventeen years, was drowned in the Monongahela river, near Soho, yesterday, about noon. The Coroner was notified, who repaired to the spot and held an inquest on the body, which resulted in a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was formerly employed at the pipe works of Evans, Clow, Dalzell & Co., and lived in the Twenty-fifth ward, South Side.

Battle of the Boyne.

Arrangements are being made by the Orangemen of Pittsburgh and Allegheny to celebrate the anniversary of the battle on the Boyne river, on Tuesday the 12th inst. On that day a grand parade of the Orangemen will take place. Mr. Radcliff Weir has been elected Chief Marshal of the procession. The further arrangements for the celebration of the event will be perfected in a few days.

Beaver College.

The pretty town of Beaver is just now in a whirl of excitement over the Commencement at the Beaver College, which is the pride and boast of the town. A full report of all the proceedings up to last evening had been prepared for our columns, but has been crowded out this morning by an unusual pressure of other matter upon our columns. We are pleased to note that the College is prospering, and that the past year, taking it all in all, has been one of success.

The Hildise Bund—A New English Section.

English Section, No. 344, of a German society known as the Hildise Bund, was organized yesterday afternoon, at the office of Alderman Barker, by the installation of the following officers. President—John Stokes. Vice President—William Cuper. Recording Secretary—R. A. Burke. Financial Secretary—A. Wallach. Treasurer—John Levis. Delegate—N. Barbier. This is the first English section organized in this district. It comprises twenty-two members, and will meet every other Thursday. The officers were installed by Felix Henle.

Touched by a Water Spout.

The rear end of a passenger train on the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore railroad was caught by a water spout on Tuesday afternoon, near Bridgeport, about fifteen miles from Cumberland, and almost swept from the track. A gentleman who was on the train states that he immediately previous to the fall there was a loud rumbling sound, and the appearance of a water spout. This spout broke, the outer edge catching the rear car, as stated, and the seething body sweeping down on the train. The mountain side was flooded apparently two or three feet in depth, and the rush of water carried immense rocks down to the railway, damaging the road-bed so that trains were delayed several hours.

Semple's Ladies' Journal.

We have received the July number of Wm. Semple's *Ladies' Journal*. It is a beautiful paper. The first page is taken up with a large engraving of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, which is accompanied by *fac similes* of the signatures of all the signers. It is a very fine illustration, and is especially appropriate for the month in which it is issued. The fashion illustrations in this number are very profuse, and are all very finely executed. The reading matter has been prepared with great care, and is spicy, instructive and entertaining. The publisher seems to be improving with each issue, as this last number is the best in every way that has yet been issued. It is a model of typographical beauty, and for a home magazine it stands at the head of the list. The children, as well as the adults, will find pure enjoyment in the illustrations and reading, and it is worthy of the fame of the house from whence it comes.

Minersville Public School.

The second annual entertainments of this excellent school were held during Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings last week and Monday evening of this week. The exercises consisted of music, recitations, dialogues, tableaux, charades, pantomimes, etc. So great an interest in the entertainments was manifested by the citizens that many were turned away each evening unable to gain admittance. While all did exceedingly well, special praise must be awarded to Miss Emma Hunter, who sang "Tapping at the Garden Gate," and has a voice of great sweetness and power, and gives high promise of future excellence. Winna Connolly sang "Katie's Letter" in a sweet and tender voice, and was greatly appreciated. Also special praise was awarded to Miss Aggie McIntyre and Gertie Meanor, who sang "Gathering Shells."

These schools are under Principal J. L. Harrison, who is one of the most successful educators in the State.

Fruit and Flower Charity.

The Committee for June, acknowledge contributions of flowers, fruit and vegetables from Miss M. McKee, Mrs. D. Bruce, Mrs. W. P. Weyman, Mr. J. Wardrop, Mr. W. Kennedy, Miss H. K. Weyman, Miss M. Robinson, Mrs. S. Harbaugh, Mrs. Harding, Mr. Brett, Mrs. S. G. Coffin, Miss A. Kennedy, Mr. H. Bochman, Miss G. Gormley, Miss Miller. Also contributions of cash from Mrs. H. Denny, $10; proceeds of the Childrens' Fair, $30.11.

The Committee will distribute during the month at Homeopathic, Passavant's, Mercy and Twelfth ward Hospitals, Allegheny Orphan Asylum, Chatham street Home, Working Women's Home, Home of the Friendless and the Little Sisters of the Poor, 501 bouquets, 232 quarts of strawberries, 17 dozen oranges, 24 cans tomatoes, 210 bunches asparagus, 20 dozen of eggs, 1 box of crackers, 10 dozen bananas, 4 dozen lemons, 8 bushels of peas, 65 bunches of beets, 135 dozen of rhubarb, 1 bushel of beans, 2 bushels of spinach. Also magazines and papers.

MISS AMELIA VERNER,
MISS LIVIA HARDING,
MISS GRACE GORMLEY,
MISS SALLIE PENNOCK, Committee.

The Rooms, No. 134 Smithfield street, are open every Tuesday and Friday mornings from 9 to 12 o'clock to receive contributions of fruits and flowers.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

Revenue Officials Accused of Making Improper Statements.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. James P. Reader, Special Agent of the United States Internal Revenue Department, appeared before United States Commissioner Gamble and charged J. A. Davidson, an Internal Revenue Gauger of the Sixteenth District, with having made incorrect returns of his expenses for the month of March, and also of forging a voucher for a certain amount which is presented to Mr. Eli Scull, of said District at Somerset, for payment. The same official lodged an information against John H Cessna, who fills a position similar to that of Davidson, charging him with making an exorbitant mileage account for the month of May, and also with presenting a voucher from one W. H. McKinley for certain expenses which, it is alleged, was never signed by McKinley.

TESTS OF BOILER IRON.

The Provisions of the New Law.

The new law regarding an improved method of testing steel and iron goes into effect to-day, and will require additional work from steamboat Inspectors. In order to carry out the tests provided for machines of great power are being manufactured by which the tensile strength of the iron and steel used in steamboats may be ascertained. One of these machines is to be supplied to each Inspector in each district. The manufacturer is obliged, by the new law, to send samples for testing to the General Inspector, by whom the test will be superintended. The mark of the manufacturer will be recorded by the Local Inspector, and the test will show whether or not the mark of the manufacturer is correct. A report of all the tests is to be made at the close of the year at the annual meeting of the Board of Inspectors of steamboats. Under the new act a manufacturer is allowed to mark his goods according to the test he himself applies, but the exact strength of the iron or steel will be known after the government test has been made, and in reference to boiler iron, the tests are to be particularly observed before being applied for that purpose.

Cook's Tours.

Cook, Son & Jenkins' Excursion Book for 1875, containing over one thousand Tours, is now at hand, and can be had on application, FREE, or by mail on receipt of ten cents. Every one should have it.

JAMES M. SEMPLE,
139 Federal street,
Allegheny, Pa.

N. B.—Steamship Tickets by all lines as low as the lowest. tf

With your ice cream eat the Macaroons, Cocoanut Drops and Lady Fingers, manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co. These goods are sold by many of the grocers, and at 91 and 93 Liberty street, at prices which are not extravagant.

COLLEGE CEREMONIES.

Another Gala Day at Little Washington.

The Commencement Exercises—The Last Appearance of the Graduating Class—Around the Festal Board—The New Buildings Formally Dedicated—The Finale.

Yesterday was the great day of the feast—in so far as attendance was concerned—at the jubilee among the college folks at little Washington. The excursion train which left this city yesterday morning at seven o'clock took out a full load of passengers, and the regular train about two hours later carried to the scene a fresh delegation. In this second train Gov. Hartranft, Hon. Simon Cameron, Gov. Jacobs, of Virginia, and other dignitaries took passage. Wheeling also contributed a full share of visitors as well as towns along the line of the Panhandle, between Pittsburgh and Steubenville. The result was a great gathering—larger in numbers and more varied in imagination had anticipated. A pleasing fact also, and one that ought to have given additional tone to the concourse, was that almost all the men had handles to their names, some sailing under as many as half a dozen titles. It was a social throng, nevertheless, and general enjoyment seemed to be the rule.

The day's programme was opened by the

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

by the graduating class. The town hall was secured for this, and it was packed almost to suffocation. The graduates occupied seats on the platform, together with the Professors and some distinguished guests. The Great Western Band was in attendance to furnish the melody. Rev. Dr. Hays, President of the College, was master of ceremonies.

At nine o'clock Rev. W. S. Plumer, D. D., opened the proceedings with prayer, and then the students had free play. The first performance was the salutatory—part English and part Latin, by J. I. Brownson, of Washington. The laws of "Retribution," as displayed in the natural government of the world, were next discussed by Mr. W. T. Cline, of Saltsburg, Pa. C. Colwell, of Kittanning, followed with a dissertation in the "Ideals and Ideals"—the contrast was drawn between the practical and the merely theoretical in life. S. T. Henderson, of Holt, gave a classical oration, taking for his text, "Pinks Corcoran Opus." T. B. Johnston, of Brownsville, talked of "Individual effort," showing the necessity of effort to win success. "The clerk of Oxenford" was a semi-metrical production by the poet of the class—H. T. McClelland, of Chase City, Virginia. It was Chaucerian in style and modeled after the poems of that period—the moral being that the poor student of now-a-days had his counterpart in the older time. In an oration on "National Taste," J. B. McElroy, of Mcdonald, made a plea for higher public standard in art. "The Power of Association" was discussed by W. E. Oller, of Kammerer, who elaborated the old idea that "evil communications corrupt good manners." The Valedictorian then spoke of "Specialty in studies," urging the importance of paying special attention to some one branch of knowledge, and closing with the valedictory address.

Such was what had been down on the programme, with few exceptions. The Commencement exercises occupied over two hours, but the audience never wearied, and the wealth of floral testimonials bestowed upon the "boys" indicated the presence of numbers of admiring young ladies. The following each address the band enlivened the proceedings with lively music, so that there was a sufficiency of oratory and of melody.

When the students had concluded, the degrees were conferred, each member of the class receiving the degree of A. B. In addition to the degrees announced in our issue yesterday, the degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon Prof. W. J. Cumming, of Westminster College, Lawrence county; Rev. Joseph Waugh, Principal of the Hollidaysburg Female Seminary. The exercises then closed, it being about half-past eleven o'clock. Next came the gastronomic feature of the day.

THE ALUMNI DINNER.

This pleasant entertainment was gotten up by the ladies of Washington and general supervision was exercised over the affair by the following committee: Mrs. T. Harding, Mrs. Wm. Moore, Mrs. Martha Morgan, Mrs. Julia Lockhart, Mrs. G. W. Miller, Mrs. Robt. Wylie, Mrs. Wm. McKenna, Mrs. Wm. Swan, Mrs. L. Brown, Mrs. Jos. Acheson, Miss Jennie Wilson, Miss Jennie Acheson, Miss A. C. Wilson, Miss S. Weible, Miss M. Doak, Miss Sarah C. Sweeney, Mrs. Dr. Hays, Mrs. Prof. McAdney, Miss Sherrard, Miss McAdam.

The long tables in the Town Hall in the new college buildings had been set apart for this purpose. It contained half a dozen tables, running across the room with others at right angles. There were accommodations for three hundred persons. The tables presented a very handsome appearance. There was an abundance of silverware, fragrant pyramids of rich flowers, snowy linen, elegant confectionery, and fine queens-ware. The tables were set with elegant taste, and were universally complimented. How much of this was due to the provender supplied, we will not undertake to say, but, nothing remained to testify to the fact. Napkins and tablecloths are only here recorded. The doors were thrown open at twelve o'clock, and after Divine blessing had been invoked by the Rev. Dr. Hays, through the hall there was a charge by the three hundred upon the edibles. At the head-center table the chief dignitaries found accommodation. Among those present were Gov. Hartranft, Hon. Simon Cameron, Rev. Dr. Beatty, Rev. Dr. Junkin, of New Castle, Rev. Mr. Sherrard, Rev. Dr. Pershing, Rev. Dr. Allison, and others.

After the first table had been served it was found that a large number were not provided for and a second table was served—the provisions being in abundance, and the determination being to have none were to be first served. The idea was abandoned, and the speech-making all reserved until the buildings could be

FORMALLY DEDICATED.

At two o'clock the college bell called the people to the campus. It had been found impossible to hold the dedicatory services in the building, owing to the large crowd. A small platform was accordingly erected under the trees, in a shady part of the college campus. In front of this the people assembled, and from this point there was a fine view of the old and the new buildings—the contrast calling forth frequent remarks. The platform was occupied by the notables, the press representatives and the officers. The meeting was opened shortly after two o'clock, when Judge Thomas Espy, of Allegheny, was called upon to preside, which position he accepted with brief remarks.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Rev. James I. Brownson, D. D., Vice President of the Board of Trustees, was then introduced who delivered the following dedicatory address:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Alumni and Friends:—The corporations of Washington and Jefferson College in accepting the important trust committed to their hands by their fellow-citizens through the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the acts which united and then consolidated at this place, his two well-known honored colleges of Jefferson and Washington, have not been unmindful of the progress which entered so essentially into the spirit and forms of the obligations thus imposed. Through the financial stringency of these past years, this covenant has been kept in view, with steady reference alike to the internal facilities of the Institution and its grounds and buildings. The advantages in the first form so strongly demanded in these times of competition and advancement, have been already by several classes of students enjoyed. And, now, as we stand upon the firm foundations and under the lofty towers of this elegant edifice, we invite you to see for yourselves what has been achieved in the way of outward and material provision for a generous rivalry with sister colleges.

Behold in this costly and noble structure, the fine symmetry of which blends beauty with adaptation, the fullness of convenience with the attraction of taste, the combination of the minutest details of utility with the impressive unity of architectural triumph. Is it the voice of God and home, not of Jefferson nor Washington College as they were, but of the united College of Washington and Jefferson, one now and forever in the sacred history of the past, one forever also in the greater work and achievements of the future. In our emergence from the limitations of other times—times of struggle and yet of pride, as they shall live in memory, we gratefully read the prophecy and promise for the advancement of learning and science. We are glad to lay this offering upon the altar of Christian patriotism to-day. We ask you, one and all, to join us in dedicating it to the use and interests of sound and thorough culture of truth and morality, loyalty to our country, and higher than all, of Christ, in the work and progress of His revealed religion.

Here let it stand forth before the sun in its glory upon the very soil, and, for the present, beside the venerable structure where, three score and two years ago, Matthew Brown laid his youthful assistant, David Elliott, imparted classical learning to young men, some of whom came to adorn the Bar and bench, while others thrilled the hearts of their fellow men from the pulpit, and others still filled the high places of the State and Nation. It represents a marvelous development, and yet in strange contrast to the first earlier work of McMillen and his times began, in holy dedication to the gospel and education, a century ago. It embodies and represents the wealth and refinement of this advanced generation, starting fresh upon a new career of progress and benefit in behalf of the nation and the church. And so ever with purpose not changed but yet elevated, let it represent the spirit which made the structures of both the old sites, antiquated but still sacred to memory, fountains of blessing in their day. Of the three thousand alumni who have gone forth bearing both of this old and this twothirds survive to turn to-day in sympathy of heart to this place and this ceremony—the absent represented by the many scores who are here in person—with revived pride in the new lease of *Alma Mater's* life and fame and fortune. And they shall come back from year to year, as occasion may permit, from every part of our country and the world, gray-haired and youthful warriors in truth's great battles together to renew their spirits in holy fellowship with the sons of the future, who, in increasing numbers and improved advantages, shall also step forth into these arena from the beautiful halls. Multitudes besides have a large and abiding share in this splendid building and interests it represents, but Alumni of the years that are gone, and the years that are to come, it is yours in a special sense—yours in holy trust, for the uses of humanity, government, society and religion.

But why should I longer withhold the official act and declaration of this your memorable hour?

In the name of the corporation of Washington and Jefferson College, which I now represent, I declare this building, including all its halls, lecture rooms, libraries, cabinets and grounds, and including also its finely arranged and furnished society halls, dedicated to the use of which it has been erected. We shall hold in stewardship, under our liberal charter, that we may require our noble Commonwealth as in all the past in educated statesmen. Let the banner of Stars and Stripes floating to-day over its towers be the signal of its history, and its promise for the nation, in its government, its battle fields, its diplomacy and its domestic policy. We set it apart to thorough mental culture and sound moral training. We give it over as guardians of the public welfare, to learning and science in the deepest and broadest sense of truth for truth's sake. We hold it in trust also for the Church, whose benefactions and prayers have so largely been reflected in the whole enterprise it so worthily represents. Not in the purposes of bigotry, but in the true evangelical devotion to the best good of man. And last of all, we set it up as our Ebenezer to remind ourselves and our children's children of the Lord's help hitherto, and of our supreme dependence for all time to come. In this, the most solemn of all our corporate acts, we hereby dedicate to the honor of Father, Son and Holy Ghost, one God, blessed forever and ever. Amen!

At the conclusion of this address the venerable Dr. Beatty made the dedicatory prayer, after which

Gen Harry Bingham, of Philadelphia, a member of the class of '62, was introduced and made an address from which we make the following extracts:

GEN. BINGHAM'S ADDRESS.

Thirteen years ago, as a youth just touching the marked line of manhood, I closed my college course of instruction, and, like the many of the classes before and since, looked out upon the wide, wide horizon of action, and with fear and trembling, saw the first serious duties of independent labor and manly effort. The outlook was in many respects like unto that which all had seen who had gone before, but in many other phases sadly and sorrowfully different. The nation, so long a Union in the broadest sense of the word, was almost rent in twain, and the land was covered with the lurid lights and dark shadows of internecine war and civil strife. The professions and civil business relations of the country, which were depleted of their ablest representatives, and the voice of a people in anguish, yet in the full power of earnestness, was calling upon the youth of the land to come forward and defend the faith of the fathers of the Republic, that the heritage of free institutions might be ours to give as it had been ours to receive. In the years that had been given my College mates and myself to be favored with the instruction of a carefully selected curriculum, one most important of all lessons was pointed out, pervading each study and surrounding every companionship—most positive in determining and maturing character, most potent in forming the correct estimate of duty, obligation and responsibility—obedience to law, local, State and national; recognition of order and authority; at all times to quit ourselves like men. That was the lesson of every hour, day and year. How well it was learned, how far it was practiced, or where it was failed, needs no special declaration to this community and to you, my hearers. [Applause.]

The speaker then referred to the great changes which had taken place since then, both in the Nation and in the College. The boys had been called to do battle for the right, and nobly had they responded, and now when in the full manhood of life and ground he found the changes marked everywhere. Said he: "The joyous companions of my early life who survive, have become the staid and conservative citizens, and the very school of learning itself, as the distinct College, has merged into this honored and renowned institution. But those connected with either of the old Colleges can here contemplate with pride the fruition of the new, and rejoice in this which is to them still their *Alma Mater*. Those who controlled the destiny of these two institutions, after years of deliberation, have wisely, in the cause of education, deemed it best for the good of all, and their action in the construction of these noble buildings, bearing the name jointly of Washington and Jefferson, is but the warm and hearty approval of every alumnus. The schools of learning established in towns of Washington and Canonsburg almost a century ago, and the successor of which this College now is, are beautifully illustrative of